

# GOAL BALL



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HV1659  
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1988





New Mexico  
Pre-School  
for the Visually Handicapped

June 3, 1988

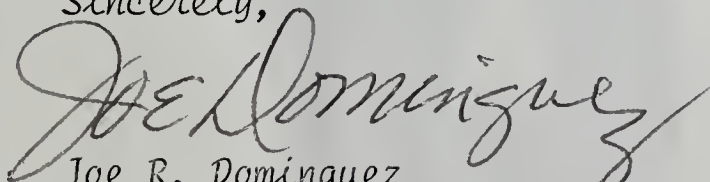
Ralph E. Bartley  
Superintendent  
Kansas State School for the Visually Handicapped  
1100 State Avenue  
Kansas City, Kansas 66102

Dear Mr. Bartley:

In behalf of Eugenia Kriebel and myself, we are enclosing a complimentary copy of the book GOAL BALL. It is a team sport for the blind and visually impaired. We are hopeful it will be a nice addition to your library.

If we can be of any service to you or your program, please feel free to write or call.

Sincerely,

  
Joe R. Dominguez  
Director of Field Services

JRD/smd

Enclosure

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EUGENIA SCOTT KRIEBEL

JOE R. DOMINGUEZ



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THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED TO:

Blind and visually impaired athletes who have overcome tremendous obstacles in accomplishing their goals and in doing so have inspired us

AND TO:

The special ladies in our lives!  
Betty, Jolene, Debbie, Katy and Scotia

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

The New Mexico School for the Visually Handicapped for printing of the books.

Jerry Watkins, Superintendent

Board of Regents:

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Mary Arellano, Los Alamos, Secretary-Treasurer

Jean Lee, Hat Ranch, Member

Victor Sarracino, Laguna, Member

Bill Davis and Media Center Staff: Jerry "Butch" Haggerton and Larry Clark for assistance with the cover

AND TO:

Butler University

College of Education: Joseph F. Lamberti, Dean

Butler University Support Services Center for typing the manuscript





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## Goal Ball Ventures

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PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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- 1978-82 - coach and/or assistant for Indiana men's and/or women's goal ball teams
- 1980 - coach; USA men's team, Sixth Summer Olympics for the Physically Disabled Arnhem, Holland (Silver Medal)
- 1981 - goal ball demonstration and promotion of 1982 World Goal Ball championship, VII Congreso PanAmericano Pro-Ciegos, Panama  
- goal ball presentation to National AAHPERD Convention, Boston, Massachusetts (co-presenter: Bob Latty)
- 1982 - evaluator in selecting the 1982 World Goal Ball Championship USABA team members, St. Louis, MO  
- championship director, 1982 World Goal Ball Championship, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana (12 countries competing)  
- numerous demonstrations for elementary and secondary school in the Indianapolis area  
- demonstration at half-time of an Indiana Pacers basketball game at Market Square Arena, Indianapolis, Indiana
- 1983 - goal ball presentation to National AAHPERD Convention assisted by TWU doctoral students, Minneapolis, Minnesota  
- official rating clinic and selection of Goal Ball team members for the 1984 International Games for the disabled, Macomb, Illinois
- 1984 - sport coordinator for goal ball, 1984 International Games for the Disabled Nassau County, Long Island, New York (13 Countries Competing)
- 1985 - representative for opening of international track facility, Soweto, South Africa  
- team leader, South African National Championships for the Physically Disabled, Port Elizabeth, South Africa (Gold Medal)  
- assistant team leader, 1985 World Cup Games, Calgary, Alberta, Canada  
- goal ball demonstration leader, Inspire '85, Washington, D.C.
- 1986 - team leader and coach, South African National Championships for the Physically Disabled, Johannesburg, South Africa (Gold Medal)





- 1987
  - coordinator goal ball scorer's table, Can-Am-Pacific games, Nassau County, Long Island, New York
  - team leader, South African National Championship for the Physically Disabled, Pretoria, South Africa (Gold Medal)
  - Merit Award from the South African Sports Association for the Physically Disabled for contributions to the growth and development of sport for the disabled
  - certified as IBSA Level I goal ball official at first USA certification class held at Can-Am-Pacific games, Nassau County, Long Island, New York
- 1988
  - steering committee member for 1988 USABA Summer National Championships, Indianapolis, Indiana
  - goal ball coordinator and director of opening ceremonies for 1988 Summer National Championships
  - assistant team leader, 1988 Paralympics, Seoul, Korea
  - official, Windy City Goal Ball tournament in January

Other endeavors in the field include many workshops and demonstrations, officiating numerous tournaments, commentator for tournaments and demonstrations, past member of the goal ball sport technical committee, attendance at all summer national championships since 1978 serving in many capacities & assisting with 1982 & 1988 Board of Directors meetings held in Indianapolis.

Genie's initial assignment for USABA was in the area of regional development for the midwest in 1978. Meetings were held to introduce USABA to neighboring states. She has been a member of the USABA Board of Directors since 1983 and served as Treasurer, Chair of Finance Committee, Chair of Archives Committee, Chair of Records Committee (a sports technical committee) and as a member of the Executive Committee 1985-88.

Ms. Kriebel has served Butler University as assistant professor of physical education teaching in the required physical education major and graduate programs, as women's volleyball coach, and presently as coordinator of the Lifetime Fitness program.



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- 1976 - served on USABA since its inception
- 1980 - Paralympics Games, Assistant-team leader in Arnhem Holland
- 1981 - Team Leader goal ball competition in Denmark  
(first time in history a USA team won the gold medal in Goal Ball)
  - Goal Ball demonstration in Panama
  - served on the Pan American Committee on Sports for the Disabled developing constitution for Pan American Blind Sports Organization
  - Team leader, friendly competition in Mexico City
  - presented sports for the Blind to Central America, Mexico, Panama, and South America
- 1982 - evaluator in selecting the 1982 World Goal Ball Championship USABA team members, St. Louis, Mo.
  - team leader World Goal Ball Championship, Indianapolis, Indiana, mens and womens teams won the gold
- 1983 - Macomb, Illinois, rating officials and selection of goal ball team members for the 1984 International game for the Disabled
- 1984 - Team Leader; USA Blind, International Games for the Physically Disabled, Long Island, NY
- 1985 - Demonstration of Goal Ball at Inspire 1985 held in Washington, D.C.
  - Coached the Goal Ball team that won the gold in South Africa
- 1986 - Team Leader, track & field and swimming world championship Sweden, (USA had the highest medal count)
- 1987 - coached the Goal Ball team that won the gold in South Africa
  - one of the directors that hosted the USABA Winter Nationals
  - one of the directors that hosted the USABA Summer Nationals
  - Can Am Games served as one of the official observers for USABA





- 1988
- assistant team leader for USABA team competing in Seoul, Korea
  - serves on the Sports Technical Committee of USABA
  - Chairman of Awards Committee
  - served on the International Affairs Committee
  - currently serving on the executive committee 1985-1988
  - serving on Executive Committee
  - secretary for the National Organization
  - currently vice-president of USABA/NM.
  - currently serving on the United States Olympic Committee for the Disabled organizing the 1988 Paralympics
  - chairman of the transportation committee and helping with organizing Paralympics in Seoul, Korea

Joe Dominguez has been involved with education of visually impaired for the past 22 years in the following capacities: teacher, coach, athletic director, principal, dean of students, and director of admissions and field services, director of the preschool and now director of field services at the New Mexico School for the Visually Handicapped. Joe was the director of the 1983 and 1985 state of New Mexico wrestling tournaments and coached a high school All American in wrestling and several state champions.



## PURPOSE OF THIS BOOKLET

To date, no book has been written compiling the valuable information specific to all areas of goal ball, the indoor court game designed for visually impaired athletes. This book will provide information concerning the game itself, individual skill techniques, team strategy, rules, running of tournaments, resource organizations and the involvement of the United States in competition.





## HISTORY

Goal ball was developed following World War II as a rehabilitative activity for newly blinded veterans. Several European countries claim its origin - Belgium, Austria, and Germany!? The European countries have been involved with the game since the mid-1940's. The game was designed specifically for the blind to help them gain skills necessary to a newly visually impaired person.

Denmark, for example, has played the game since 1964 when it was adopted from Germany. Until 1978 only Danish men competed, but in '78 a female team was formed. The team has done well internationally winning a tournament in Berlin in 1980, the Holland Cup in 1982, 3rd place in '84, 4th in '85, and 2nd behind USA in '86.

The USA became involved with the game at the Olympic Games for the Physically Disabled in Toronto, Canada in 1976. Our team was a last minute entry and learned the basic idea of the game in the aisle of the bus on the way to the game site. Needless to say, we did not fare too well in our first attempt in international competition even though the court was only 7.5 meters in width.

At this point in time, the United States Association for Blind Athletes did not exist. It was in Toronto that it was realized that the United States was the only country represented that did not have an organization which provided athletic opportunities for blind athletes. Shortly after this 1976 competition, the United States Association for Blind Athletes was formed with 30 people attending an initial meeting in November of that year in Kansas City, Kansas for the purpose of drawing up a constitution - but that's another story!

The United States began efforts to develop world class goal ball players immediately after the 1976 competition. The first USABA national championship was held in 1977 at Western Illinois University in Macomb, Illinois. In 1978, again at Western, the USA played goal ball for the first time in national competition. From this competition a men's team was selected to travel overseas to play the top European teams. A summary of USABA's tremendous growth to the best men's and women's teams in the world can be found in chart form at the end of the booklet. (See Appendix)

Changes have taken place in the game since 1976 which have helped to make the game more challenging. The court size has been enlarged and the same court size is used for both men's and women's competition. New rules are designed to develop good all-around players - even though teams will always maintain their specialists. Skills of tracking sound, accurate movement toward the sound, recovery and orientation skills, good physical endurance and team work are stressed. The men's ball is larger and heavier than the women's whose ball is closer to the size of a volleyball than that of an oversized basketball. A new ball is presently being tested.

It is interesting to note that of all sports for the blind sponsored by USABA, goalball is the only one developed specifically for the blind population. All other sports are slightly modified (only as safety requires) from sports known to the sighted athlete.





## DESCRIPTION OF THE GAME, COURT & EQUIPMENT

The game can briefly be described as an indoor court game for the visually impaired. It is played on a court about the size of a volleyball court. The actual court measures eighteen (18) meters by nine (9) meters for both mens' and womens' play. The entire endline (9 meters in width - approximately 30 feet) is the goal area. See court drawing on page 41.

Goal ball is a completely auditory and tactile game (unless you cheat!!) and therefore, uses two channels of input that we rarely develop. The bells inside the ball are the auditory cues to location while the raised tape markings on the floor provide the tactile feedback for orientation. The game itself, and certainly many activities devised using the ball and a blindfold, could be used to train general auditory and tactile skills in a unique way.

The ball that is used for men's competition is made of a coarse textured rubber material a little larger than a basketball weighing 2 kg. (@ 4½ pounds) with approximately 4 bells inside which have a low pitched sound. The women's ball is a smooth textured rubber material 66-69 cm (about the size of a volleyball) weighing 1.5 kg. (@ 3+ pounds). The bells inside the womens' ball have a much higher pitch than those in the men's ball.

It would be advisable for younger players to use the smaller ball to ensure that good throwing technique is learned. The larger size of the men's ball is too awkward to handle when learning this skill unless your size is proportionate to the larger ball. However, for defense the larger ball with the lower pitch of bells is easier to track and if thrown fairly slowly should prove more helpful in developing defensive skills. The smaller ball can be thrown so fast that it is very difficult to track and painful to stop.

The two different size balls will remain as official through the 1988 Paralympic competitions. A new mid-size ball, lighter in weight (1.25 Kg) than the present women's ball is currently being tested for possible addition after the 1988 Paralympic games in October at Seoul, Korea.

The only equipment required for the game of goal ball is a blindfold which makes all competitors, in effect, totally blind. Good auditory skills are, therefore, required to hear the bells in the ball coming toward you from the opponents' court. Officials ensure that the blindfolds are properly positioned on each player on the court. Players on the bench are no longer required to be blindfolded. This speeds up substitutions and half-time procedures.

Any safety equipment used must be approved by the officials. (See Rule 2, Section 2, Art. 2 and Art. 7 plus Rule 4, Sec. 2, Art 1) Safety equipment that is normally used includes padding on all joint areas such as knees, hips and elbows. Some centers like to wear a glove on their sliding side. Face masks have been worn and mouth guards have been used where necessary. Each player is responsible for their own kinds of protection.





The court markings can be seen in detail in the drawing at the end of the rules section in the appendix. (page 41). The center player can always locate his/her position by the "T" shape of the tape at the center of the court. There are also two similar but shorter markings on the front line which should indicate that the center player is in front of the wing position. The wings locate their position from the sideline and the orientation line perpendicular to that sideline which extends 1-1/2 meters into the court.

The type of tape used varies greatly. A rough traffic tape has been recommended at different times but is not easily available. It was originally purchased from 3M Company. A heavy rope or cord beneath either masking tape or mat tape is most often used. Sometimes a double layer of tape is necessary so that its edges are more easily located. If masking tape alone is available a "crinkle" along the center of the tape will sufficiently mark the boundaries of the players' area.

Goal Cages are used for national tournaments but are not required for local tournaments. Use of the goal cage provides an objective measure of a goal without the subjective evaluation of an official.

#### **PLAYERS DESCRIPTION AND DUTIES**

Excellent goal ball players come from a group of elite blind/visually impaired athletes who are very strong, quick and agile, with supersensitive ears and healthy knees. Basic physical requirements include a good level of cardiovascular fitness, strength, flexibility, muscular endurance, body composition (lean to fat ratio) and general athletic skill. Beyond that, the visually impaired athlete must develop orientation skills, auditory localization, tracking skills, anticipatory skills the ability to move quickly to a correct defensive position and skill for offensive procedures. Finally all of this training, individual skill, and talent must be put into a team effort.

Six (6) players make up a team with any three being allowed on the court at once. The other three (3) players are on the bench with the coach. The coach may not communicate with the team on the floor except at time out, half time, or through substitution. Remaining silent is often the most difficult part of the coach's assignment.

The three (3) players on either end of the court (from opposing teams) both defend their goal and try to score against the opponents. The participants are confined to the "players area" or "team area" (marked by tape on the floor to give a tactile boundary) for all defensive procedures. On offense players may go (see diagram on Page 41) into the throwing area as long as the ball actually does land in that proper area. The thrower must then retreat to the players area for defensive maneuvers. Players must always refer to the tape markings to be certain they are located in their proper positions. Orientation skills are absolutely essential for effective play. Players that do not have good orientation skills are a safety hazard to both teammates and the fans in the stands!!





A center and two wings are the basic positions used on the court. The two wings are usually at the extreme edges of the court at or behind the midway point of the sidelines.

Tracking skills, agility, and good knees are the important qualities for the center player who is usually responsible for making initial contact with the oncoming ball. The center should maintain control over the ball or at least knock it out of bounds so that a score is not possible. This latter technique is often used as players tire and competition is stiff, since a little more time is required for the officials to put the ball into play. The center player must be very strong and agile to cover the assigned court area for defense. The center player must also be in excellent physical condition to endure the official game time with such great responsibilities.

The wings are usually the throwers but also act as a line of defense against the opponents throws. All players may throw and defend. Rules allow no more than two (2) consecutive throws so that all three (3) players on the court are developed into better all-around players. In stature the wings are often the biggest and strongest of the team in upper body development.

## ORIENTATION

### Orientation Skills

Orientation is taken from the markings on the floor and/or from the signals from team members. It is important that players always orient to their proper positions in relationship to the rest of the team. If a player becomes disoriented, other team members should make sure the player is in proper position, knows exactly where s/he is and exactly where s/he is supposed to be, the area s/he covers including the depth of the area s/he is to cover so that accidents do not result. Players communicate either verbally, by snapping fingers, or tapping the floor. Any method is legal as long as it is not being done by the offensive team during the throw. It is an unsportsmanlike call to cause any noise which may interfere with the defensive team. Coaches should encourage players to communicate for strategic as well as safety reasons.

Orientation must be taught. Players must orient after each and every segment of play if and when they leave their spot. Any of the above methods or others that "work" for the team should be covered in practice.

Speed of Recovery or "transition" from defense to offense is another aspect of orientation that is often overlooked. This is a very important skill and a crucial time strategically. Many teams that obviously have no strategy or game plan in mind lose valuable time trying to decide who should do what after the defense stops the ball.

### Orientation Drills

Once the ball is recovered, the player and the ball must get to immediate offensive positions. Since the rule allows no more than 10 seconds for the ball to be released once control is gained, time is of the essence. Players can be drilled on recovery skills whether they are the one with the ball or not by timing them from defensive positions until they are back on their feet and have oriented themselves to their proper positions. Recovery skills can be timed from the signal "go" after the players have held the proper defensive position for the prescribed drill time.





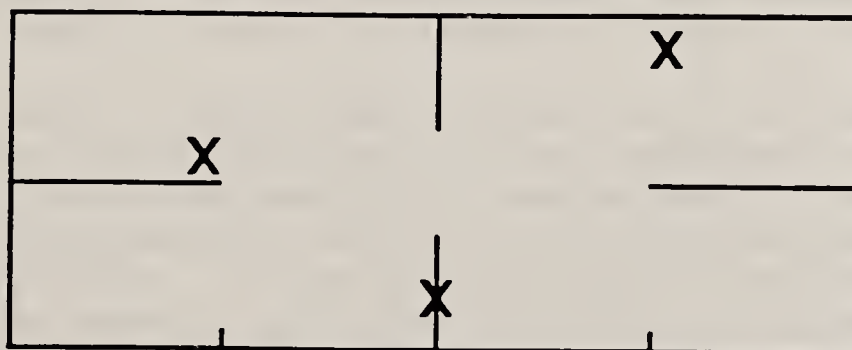
## General Strategy

Most teams will have a strategy of play which they follow during the game. The court is divided into either 4 or 5, or sometimes 7 areas as defined by the coach and depending upon the accuracy and skill of the team. These areas are numbered from left to right as you face the opposite court. In other words, if the center player is looking at the opponents court, the area to his left is area number one and the area to the far right is area 5 or whatever the highest number is in that system. In this authors' opinion the 4 or 5 system is very workable while the 7 areas seem very cumbersome and unnecessary.

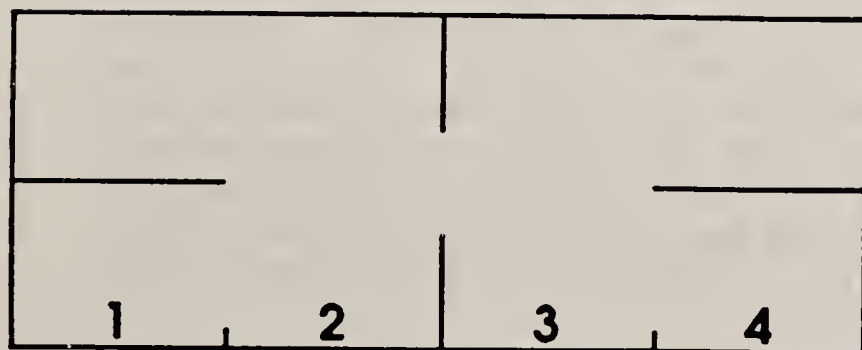
If using 4 divisions, throwing from 4 to 1 is a straight line shot down the sideline. Throwing from 4 to 4 is a cross court shot from the right wing to the opposing teams right wing. Oftentimes a ball coming directly at the center is one most difficult to anticipate. If the ball comes from a corner to the center he may easily judge too early and commit himself to a position on the floor beyond the actual path of the ball.

Seams are defined as the "place" between 2 defensive players. These spots are often potential scoring areas due to poor coverage or poor individual technique. Seams would normally be the number 2 and 4 in the 5 area model.

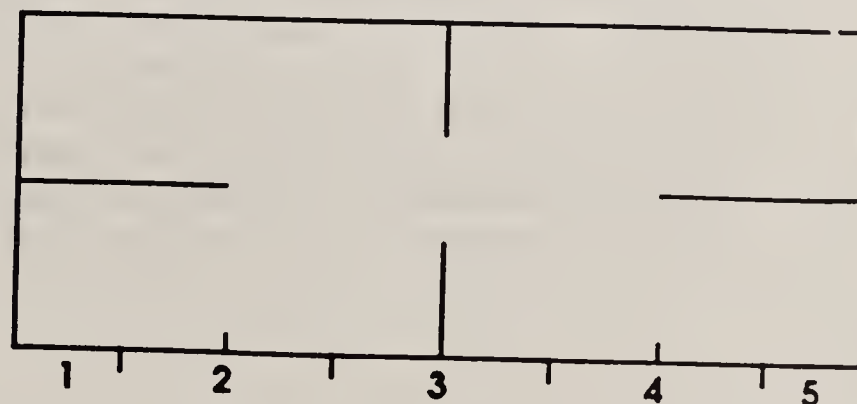
Strategies may look like the following examples or others the coach develops according to the kinds of players he/she has and the weaknesses of the opposing teams defense. 1, 1, 1, 1, 5 - will tend to get the opposing team thinking one direction and perhaps pull the center defensive player a little to his right before you throw to the opposite corner. Alternating 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, is a technique used to try to tire the center out early in the game by forcing him to reach the outer edges of the court each and every time he defends.



1.1 ORIGINAL STARTING POSITIONS



1.2 FOUR AREA OFFENSE



1.3 FIVE AREA OFFENSE





## OFFENSE

### Physical Skills

Basic strength should be developed first. Accuracy comes next in the developmental progression, followed lastly by speed work. Strength can be developed in many ways. Weight training is suggested for basic strength needs. Any health club, YMCA, etc., can help you with your personal progress. The task specific to the game is the throw itself which will develop strength if repeated in practice.

Mistakes most commonly seen in throwing include overthrowing the intended throwing area, or releasing the ball too early so that it bounces to the floor. Unintentional bounces change the path of the ball and clearly give clues as to what that path is to be.

### Offensive Technique and Positioning

To obtain maximum effectiveness in the delivery of the ball, the offensive player should use a consistent approach each and every time s/he throws. Once the ball is retrieved from the defensive position, the player must gain control of the ball (from a teammate, if this player did not stop the ball), stand and locate the proper position to ensure the throw has a chance to score. The player is usually at the very back of the teams' area at this time and uses a 2,3, or 4 step approach or gather step to deliver the ball. The ball must touch down in the proper throwing area marked on the floor diagram (Page 41). The offensive player may leave the teams' area during this offensive action and go into the throwing area as long as the ball properly touches down in the marked zone.

The player with the ball stands to throw once the ball is in his/her control or has been passed to him from a teammate. The throw could be compared to the delivery used in bowling. The ball, being heavy, will go to the floor and stay low. Some players are able to put spin on the ball so that after the sound is picked up by the defense and the decision for defensive placement is made, the spin takes over and the ball goes another direction. A ball rolling very slowly may also be used effectively at times.

A step-together-step is often used with the left foot leading for right handers. The arms are brought back on the backswing on the first step with the delivery and follow-through on the second step. The ball should be released in front of the body and as low to the floor as possible so that a smooth delivery results. If the ball is placed on the floor directly beside the body, a bounce usually is the result with a definite cue to the defense as to location of the ball upon release. A definite alteration in the intended path of the ball also results. The smoother the delivery and the greater the speed the less the bells will be heard. This is not "dirty pool" but good strategy. Throwing techniques vary greatly from player to player. Good basic mechanics for a throw of this type include opposition (left foot is forward if the athlete throws with the right hand), coordinating the arm action with the forward movement of the body so that maximum force is gained at the time of release, backswing proportional to the throwing effort, releasing the ball effectively so that all forces join and are applied to the movement of the ball, and of course, accuracy.





While most teams maintain the positions of center and two (2) wings at the outside edges of the court for offensive purposes, this does not necessarily need to be the case. The players may be anywhere within the team area that they choose. Offensive strategies should include using your strongest players to advantage by giving them the maximum number of throws allowed. The defense will always need to be on its toes if the offense is unpredictable as far as the type of throw and "from whence it comes." The rule now states that a player may not throw more than twice consecutively.

#### Offensive Drills

It is helpful to stand about half the courts distance away from a cement block wall and throw continuously for either a specified period of time to see how many times you can throw within that time period or to throw a specified number of times in as little time as possible. The wall will help to rebound the ball back to the thrower if the distance is appropriate to the intensity of the throw. This will also help develop quickness of throwing. Strength could also be developed by using a heavier ball - if it is possible to find a heavier one that is not so awkward that good form is sacrificed.

Accuracy can only be gained by exact practice hundreds of times. If your player has some vision, it will be helpful to allow them to practice initially without sleepshades. Once they have perfected the throw to one spot, they will need to pay attention to kinesthetic cues by closing the eyes during the throw but will need immediate feedback for actual path of the ball so that necessary changes can be made. If sleepshades are used or your player has very limited or no vision, one must give immediate verbal feedback after each and every throw so that practice is effective. One cannot practice without sleepshades all the time and then suddenly have to use them and be effective.

Details of accurate throws can only be worked on after a good solid throwing form is established with a great deal of consistency so that small changes will make a difference. If the player has no control over the ball or cannot throw accurately and with good form a high percentage of the time, he needs more form and basic skill work before accuracy practice will be a useful use of your time. Remember after a good basic fitness level, the order of progression that should be followed is correct technique, accuracy, and finally speed.

The USA teams have in the past been top competitors due to the use of brute force in their throwing action wearing the opponents down by constantly throwing at maximum speeds. The technique of putting spin on the ball (which could force it to go either right or left) has been shown to also be very effective. Players should develop several different kinds of throws; fast, powerful, slow, spinning. The more accurate a player can be with several different types of throws will certainly be advantageous in a tournament in playing to your own strengths and to your opponents' weaknesses.

There are many other drills that a coach can devise to further the skills necessary to the game.

#### Offensive Strategies

The offense must know in advance what the game plan is for that particular opponent. Will you be sending all balls to one particularly weak player, perhaps to pull some of the better players out of position and then hit the





holes when they least expect it? Will you be trying to wear down the center by alternating extreme sides of the court so that he is forced to cover maximum distance each and every time? (assuming the center is assigned to "get" every ball!) Will you try to get the ball between two players who either do not cover very well in their positioning or have faulty positioning themselves so that a mistake is more likely? The coach should scout the teams in advance and have a plan ready for the team. It is then the teams' responsibility to carry out the plan.

## DEFENSE

Although goal ball players must be visually impaired, auditory skills should rate in the "exceptional" category. These skills are essential. Sensitive ears, quick orientation and agility are required for good defense. These must be accompanied by strength in a good defensive position and team work.

Skills Involved - Sliding to either side is the basic skill involved in defense. The body is straight with arms extended above the head. The legs and arms are separated so that they stop the ball instead of allowing the ball to go between arms or legs or to go over because they were together. The body must form a wall and not a ramp for the ball to be sent into the goal. The head must be tucked back into its socket and not be allowed to get in front of the arms. The face needs to be protected by the arms in proper position.

### Defensive Technique and Positioning

A defensive player should begin in a position low to the court but yet, in a position from which s/he can move quickly for the most advantageous defense. Most players begin in a squatting position (this is why healthy knees are a requirement) and then dive right or left to stop the ball. A low crouching position is also acceptable or any preferred position of that individual player as long as s/he can react quickly and efficiently to the oncoming ball. The player tries to anticipate the location of the ball and be in position waiting to stop it in the area of the center of the body - both for purposes of a good complete stop and for easy grasping with the hands and arms for safe keeping. If the ball is stopped with the hands above the head or with the feet, the chances of fumbling with the ball, not gaining and maintaining immediate control, and loss of time in recovering to offensive position is great.

The basic defensive position must be a body perpendicular to the floor. The player must form a wall which the ball cannot penetrate. If a player cannot hold the correct position mistakes soon occur. The top arm and leg should be held in a position that will not allow the ball to get between the arms or legs, yet one that will also be sure to stop the ball effectively should it try to penetrate there. Players should be strong in this basic position. The top leg should be lifted so that the ball cannot jump over the two legs nor get between the two legs. The arms take similar positions and must be strong enough to deflect the ball instead of the ball running through the arms. The arms must also be strong enough to protect the head and face. The head must be tucked back into its socket so that it is well protected by the arms. It only takes a blow to the nose one time with the goal ball to produce a "gun-shy" player. Coaches should be careful to position players properly for protection.





Players should go head first when sliding toward the ball, if at all possible. This allows for better tracking as the ball gets closer and will keep the hands in closer proximity to the ball for faster, easier, and more accurate handling. Many players, however, perfect the skill on one side only and then have feet heading toward the ball if it goes to their weak side. Although the first would be preferred and should be taught to beginners, it should be noted that many successful players do slide only on one side.

Mistakes most commonly seen include: player becomes a ramp for the ball sending it directly into the goal (in this case the player does not have a solidly balanced position on the side); top arm or leg low to the floor and the ball can quickly jump over this small obstacle (players usually do not hold a firm position that would stop the ball at these extremes); bottom knee bent and forward will cause the ball to bounce over the player especially if it is thrown hard and fast.

#### Defensive Drills

Players can be helped to strengthen the best defensive positions by having them hold that correct position for a specified number of seconds. This may be best placed in the warm-up or early part of the workout. For example, "Slide to the right and hold for 15 seconds," etc. The coach may want to push on arms or legs to ascertain whether the position could stop the ball or not. The ball can be rolled directly to players after they have held the basic defensive position for while.

Using a ball without bells such as a baseball, whiffleball, volleyball, or basketball will give players differing speeds and sounds to listen for. These are good tools to sharpen auditory skills. Muffling of sounds by turning on overhead lights or fans that may well be present in some gymnasium areas will also force players to pay closer attention to any auditory cues available. The players should be able to quickly pick out the ball sound and react only to that sound. You also have a certain amount of crowd noise with which to deal.

Coaches, again, must develop drills appropriate to the skill level of their team.

#### Defensive Strategy

Defensive strategies include the positions your team hold for both initial defense and for actual coverage. Most centers line up directly in the center of the court with the tactile indicators on the floor. They are responsible for either the entire front line or for the center section of the court with back line players covering the side areas. Most wings will line up directly opposite each other on the markings indicated in the rules. They are then responsible for their section of the court plus coverage just to the centers coverage area for a ball still on their side of center or just past the center position in the back segment of the court if the ball is rolling to the opposite side of the court.

Defensive strategies vary from country to country. The most common defensive strategy keeps the center in the front court with wings moving to cover the seams and corners as required per each individual throw. USA teams normally play with the center in the front center of the court with the wings at the far sides and at least halfway back into the court. Each wing is responsible

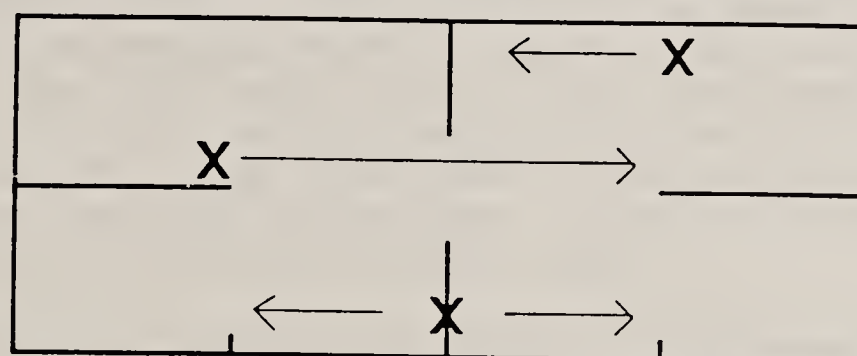




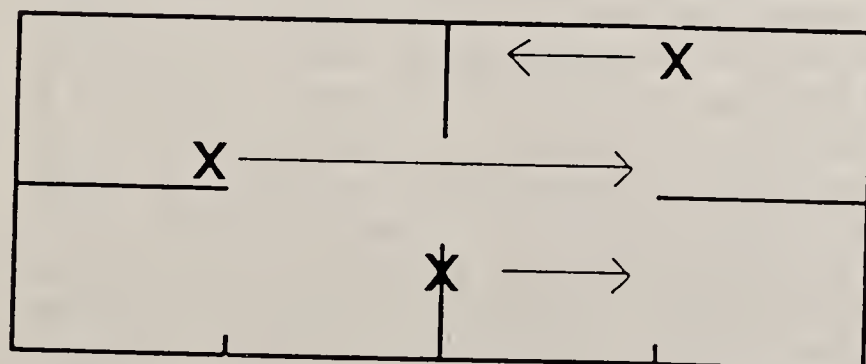
for a specific assigned lane right or left. For example, the right wing may maintain a line at mid-court while the left wing will be responsible for the goal line. This ensures that, when a ball is being stopped at the center of the court, wings will not collide but will be lined up one in front of the other. Wings are instructed to "cover the corner" if the ball comes to their side. Some teams, depending upon players' skills and/or weaknesses, play the center to the rear of the court with the wings handling the ball first. It seems to make sense to cover as much of the court as possible in the areas where the ball will be defended to avoid a score by a ball deflected by a teammate. Some teams, however, use the spot where the ball will be defended to position all three players, each in his/her own designated lane.

Several differing combinations can be used depending upon the defensive strengths of your team. For example, from these positions, the responsibilities can be changed. Some teams have all 3 players line up behind the ball once they determine where it will go. It is felt this type of coverage gives 3 lines of defense. Others may want one specific player to cover a larger area depending upon strengths or weaknesses or upon certain situations. Most teams use the center for first line of defense with his/her responsibility being to get each and every ball or to at least get a hand on the ball and deflect it out of the court. Some other coverage possibilities include the center being off-center if they are particularly strong on one side and if a large percentage of throws are to that area. This is possible if strong back-line coverage is available on the open side. The wing may either be in the center at the back of the court or directly behind the center if s/he is off-center.

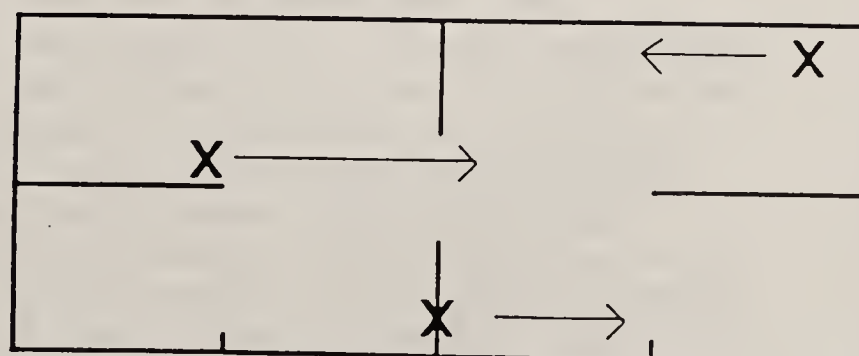
Strategies used are really up to the coach. Once the coach has scouted the team to be played, determined their strengths, and weaknesses in relationships to his/her team's strengths and weaknesses, the strategic plan can be developed. It is then up to the team to carry out the plan.



2.1 GENERAL DEFENSIVE COVERAGE  
OF THE COURT



2.2 DEFENSIVE COVERAGE  
BEHIND THE BALL



2.3 DEFENSIVE COVERAGE  
PROTECTING GREATEST GOAL AREA





## GET A COACH AND GET IN SHAPE

If you are serious about goal ball competition you must get a coach and get in shape. A coach is essential in that no matter how grand your intentions you will not work yourself as hard as necessary to develop team and individual skills. It is also imperative that an athlete have consistent feedback concerning his/her performance.

This coach should have some special qualities and should first be interested in getting the athlete to perform to his or her fullest potential. The coach must be available to work with the athletes on a very regular basis once a week at a minimum. The coach must be available to attend competitions scheduled to develop all the proper team skills. The coach should be willing to learn and add to his knowledge of coaching, playing techniques and strategy. The coach must be knowledgeable in the game of goal ball - rules, technique, strategy, officiating technique, training do's and don'ts, skills and drills that would be advantages to the team.

The coach should look for some qualities in players as well - visual classification, available for practices and competitions, willingness to work at practice, contributions to the team effort, strong skills with evidence of workouts and practice, and respect for other players and officials (coach, as well).

Part of what is needed is what the player can bring to the game and the other is what the coach can bring to the player by developing individual and team skills.

The coach is responsible for training the team members and developing a cohesive team unit that will perform efficiently on the court. Concerning tournament play the coaches duties include: turning in initial form and fees to the tournament director, turning in the team roster prior to each game, turning in the confidential order of play for overtime possibilities, getting the captain to the "flip table" prior to the game previous to yours; getting the team to the other end of the court during the half. The coach may speak with his/her team during the other team's time out as well as the one s/he is permitted during each half of the game. Above all, the coach must know the rules and be certain the team knows the rules.

Goal ball players must have a good level of cardiovascular endurance since it is important to 14 minutes of play and the many games that will be played at tournament time. Even though the halves are only 7 minutes, those are 7 minutes of high level concentration and a great deal of exercise. The physical fitness level of blind athletes is very important. Coaches must have a training program for fitness besides the specialized practices for improving goal ball skills. It should be remembered that one should get in shape in order to perform your favorite sport to your best ability and not by playing that favorite sport. A player should be performing some type of aerobic activity a minimum of 3 and preferably 4 days per week. This aerobic activity could be swimming, running, jumping rope, climbing stairs (walk down to avoid injury - run up), biking on a stationary bike, cross country skiing, etc. An aerobic activity that will give you objective results involves the large muscles of the legs, is rhythmic, and can be done continuously for a long





period of time. Each activity bout needs to be performed for 30 to 45 minutes to the level of your training heart rate zone.

Three excellent references for personal physical fitness programs include:

Getchell, Leroy "Bud", Physical Fitness-A Way of Life, 3rd edition, John Wiley & sons, New York, 1983.

Getchell, Leroy "Bud," The Fitness Book, Benchmark Press, Inc., Indiana, 1987.

Corbin, Lindsey, Concepts of Physical Fitness with Laboratories, 6th edition, WC Brown, Dubuque, Iowa, 1988.

To figure your training heart rate - subtract your age from 220. From that number subtract your resting heart rate (count your pulse for 1 minute before you get out of bed and before your alarm clock scares you to death and increases your heart rate.) Multiply this number by .60 and by .85. Once you have those 2 numbers (ex. 100-122), add your resting heart rate back to both numbers. This will be the range of heartbeats per minute where you should be working. In other words your heart rate must be increased to the level you determine by the formula for you to see some good objective results such as decreased heart rate and increased endurance, possibility of decreased body fat (depending upon the intake of calories) and general well-being. This should be a 6-week minimum training program prior to the beginning of specialized goal ball practices which should be a good 4-6 week program prior to any seasonal play.

Get those players in shape first, then practice goal ball skills and they should be prepared for a healthy season of play or for competition for the national tournament. The physical fitness section of the training which includes the aerobic activity (running, swimming, biking, etc.) should also include strength training (weights). Your local YMCA should be able to help assure that your athletes will train properly without injury. This weight program as suggested is not a power lifting program but merely for good strength levels so that injuries do not result when practices begin. Take it very slowly, please.

So get a coach and get in shape at least 6 weeks prior to the goal ball season.

220	120	120
-20 (age)	<u>x.60</u>	<u>x.85</u>
200 = maximum heart rate;	72.00	102.00
your physical limit	<u>+80</u>	<u>+80</u>
-80 (resting heart rate)	152	182
120 = working heart rate		

In this example, the range is from 152 through 182. This means you must get your heart rate to between 152 and 182 beats per minute and maintain that level of intensity for 30 - 45 minutes (work up to this gradually!). An easy checking system requires that you count your pulse for only six (6) seconds, then multiply by 10s (or just add 0!). If you count for six seconds and your total is either 15, 16, 17, or 18, you are in your target zone and making cardiovascular gains.





## TOURNAMENTS

This section on tournaments is included to assist local organizers in specific planning for competitions. Too often pre-planning is insufficient. The second most frequently encountered problem is lack of volunteer help. Experienced officials and timers/scorers are also needed in sufficient supply so that one or two persons are not in charge every minute of an all day tournament. Tournaments can and certainly have been run with less than the suggestions listed here but, if each area is carefully considered in advance the "pre tournament planning section" should be complete. The potential for the successful staging of the tournament is then, greatly enhanced. If a tournament is worth organizing it is worth doing correctly, so please consider these ideas.

### PRE-TOURNAMENT PLANNING

#### Initial decisions and considerations

Finding a suitable facility, selecting tournament dates (1 day tournament, 1½ or 2 day), dealing with and handling insurance issues (liability, medical, 3rd party certificate as required), filling out proper sanctioning forms and paying appropriate fees all must be finalized before planning begins to take concrete form.

#### Mailings

Mail initial announcement 60-90 days prior to the tournament date. Include a postcard return asking for the name of the coach, address, and phone; number of men and women teams planning to enter. The deadline given for intent to enter should be a minimum of 4 week and preferably 6-8 weeks prior to the tournament.

A reminder post card may be necessary the week before entry fees are due so that the tournament can be structured. Any and all fees should be due at least 3-4 weeks prior to the tournament to allow sufficient time for the organizers to organize and mailings to be sent. Tournament fees should, at least, cover costs of the tournament (a local sponsor is always welcome - this should cut team/athlete costs). Be sure to include cost of facility rental, tape, T-shirts, awards, banquet, and insurance!!

Once fees have been received, a letter of confirmation must be sent and includes: tournament structure, housing information, places to eat in the local area, general time schedule to include any and all meetings for teams or officials plus any social activities planned.

#### Tournament structure

It should be remembered that the purpose of a tournament is to offer playing time and should therefore be structured so that teams are guaranteed as much playing time as is feasible. Team expenses will not be felt worthwhile if a team travels a great distance to play only two or three games and is then eliminated from the competition. A round robin tournament is preferable since all teams will play each of the other teams entered. The tournament may be ended at that point with points having been awarded for wins, losses, and ties. Ties cannot usually be broken in this type of tournament due to time





constraints. (Remember: 3 points for wins, 1 for ties, and 0 for losses.) If the tournament is extended, the points earned during the round robin portion of the tournament can be used to place teams in rank order for the final single or double elimination portion. If the tournament is large enough that pool play is necessary (12 teams could be divided into 2 pools of 6 teams each; teams play a round robin tournament within their pool - being guaranteed 5 games in this case), the top 2 or 3 teams from each pool (depending upon pool size) should be advanced to the double elimination (preferable) or single elimination portion of the tournament.

An excellent resource for determining appropriate tournament structure is:

Gunster, Paul H., Tournament Scheduling the Easy Way, Hunter Publishing, North Carolina, 1978.

#### Awards

Once the tournament structure is determined, the number of awards needed can be determined. The tournament director and organizational committee members must plan this well in advance since this usually requires some engraving. Once it is determined what awards will be needed, these must be procured as soon as possible. Besides determining the number of awards necessary (depending upon the number of teams entered and structure designed), it will be necessary to decide if trophies for winning teams and/or individual team members will be awarded. Trophies, medallions, and plaques have all been successfully used in the past. It is nice to have engraved on the award the details of the tournament, i.e, 1st place, Indiana invitational, March 21, 1988. Otherwise, over the years, they all look alike.

It will also be necessary to determine if individual offensive and defensive awards will be given. If this is to be done, a very objective system for determining winners must be organized. This can usually be done if accurate statistics are kept and continuously updated throughout the tournament. (One person should take complete responsibility for this task, lock themselves in a room and have runners bring information to them immediately after each game is completed.)

Will an all-star team be selected? If so, determine criteria well in advance of the competition and include in the final letter to teams entered.

### AS TEAMS ARRIVE

#### Registration

Initial registration is completed by returning the letter of intent to enter and meeting the deadline for entry fees and rosters. However, upon arrival teams need to be welcomed with directions to housing and food services and any additional information not previously mailed must be made available. Rosters need to be checked to be sure those listed are actually there. Payment of all fees should have been completed, but be sure to double check here. Names, jerseys, numbers, and potential starters and captains must be identified so that score sheets can be completed prior to the beginning of competition.





In the coaches packet to be given out at registration or the first coaches meeting of the tournament please include: current rules, any logo or souvenir made specific to this tournament, blindfolds if those to be used are required or provided, practice schedule, game schedule, schedules of officials, timers, and scorers as assigned, schedule of coaches meetings, sample score sheet and stat sheet with explanation, a welcome message from the tournament director, a memo reminding all that the results will be available immediately after the tournament and will be mailed to the coach, state rep. And to the head of the goal ball technical committee within one week of the competition.

Hospitality for coaches and officials might include donuts or cookies, with coffee, tea, and coke. This is especially expected at the early morning meetings of coaches and officials. It is also nice, but not necessary, to have a place where officials can go to get away from the "hubbub" of the gymnasium on their break times.

Food available on site needs to be a committee in itself. The possibility of this will be determined by the facility and its policies. This is, of course, not necessary, but a great convenience for the players, usually much cheaper than going out, often can be set up to make a little money for the hosts, and allows team members to get some nourishment while play continues without a break.

Taping of the floor should be done as early as possible. Be certain that measurements are accurate. Tape can be as elaborate and expensive as traffic tape from 3M or as inexpensive as 2 inch masking tape or mat tape with a heavy cord placed at the center beneath the tape. Be sure to check with the facility that you will be using to be certain that the tape is permitted on the floor and if there are any restrictions as to the kinds of tape permitted or not permitted. Replacement tape will be necessary throughout the tournament since repairs are likely (depends upon the type of tape used). Remember to tape the court in such a way that the scorers table is on the side farthest away from traffic and that proper clearance is provided around the court.





Insurance is a requirement and must be officially completed by getting a list of participants and the proper fees to the appropriate company. This must be done immediately and would be advisable to complete and mail before the tournament is over.

Practice times should be available for the teams that arrive early enough to do so. This does not need to be a great deal of time, may or may not be scheduled, may or may not be used by the team.

The tournament director should oversee all plans but should really expect a great deal of help and cooperation from many volunteers. The tournament director should have done all the preliminary work and should be able to enjoy the tournament and only handle issues that will help things run more smoothly. Volunteers must be contacted, committed, and trained well in advance of the tournament.

### AS PLAY BEGINS

Volunteers must be available to keep doors closed during the tournament competition. For all practical purposes no one should be permitted in or out. This is to avoid noise of the door itself, outside noise, and people moving in and out. Quiet is important.

The flip of the coin should happen somewhere off the court at a check-in table where the end of the court chosen and who will throw first will have been recorded so that when the scorer gets the scoresheet the game can begin immediately. It is best if an official handles this responsibility. Eyeshades may be checked at this time by the official. For games in the single or double elimination rounds, it is important that this be completed and must include players and positions recorded prior to sending the scoresheet on to the scorer.

The number of volunteers needed to run the most efficient tournament is eleven per court: Head official, trailing official, four endline or goal judges who also function as ball chasers to keep the ball in play, 2 scorekeepers, defensive statistician, timer, a table supervisor and court scorer. The purpose of the overseer is to handle any problems or questions that may be directed to the scorers table during play when the others are busy and absolutely cannot be interrupted! Five at the table and six on the court total eleven volunteers needed.

If a lengthy tournament is planned, it is best to have 2 or 3 "sets" or "teams" of officials who will work several consecutive games together and then have a break.

Official duties are explained in the rules - See appendix.

All four goal judges have the same duties. If a goal cage is used, the job is much easier. If no goal cage is available, the end line judge will be expected to assist in determining whether or not the ball was completely over the endline for a score for the opposing team. The official should determine if the ball is completely inside the side line, however, the end line judge will need to make a determination as to whether the endline has been crossed completely or not.





Goal judges also help to put the ball in play if it is out of bounds. This is done as quickly as possible, but the ball cannot be touched until it is completely out of bounds. Endline judges must signal "out" as soon as the ball is out of bounds. The goal judges will also assist in removing penalized players from the court and replacing that player once the penalty shot is completed. The head official may also request help in orienting a player if a safety factor is involved. Rules applying to the goal judges can be found in Appendix B (Rule 4, Section 2, Article 3).

Volunteer timers and scorers must be trained in advance and should have training during actual play situations before accepting this responsibility in a tournament. Remember to have committed volunteers as early as possible.

### AT THE SCORERS TABLE

Actual Running of the Tournament Supply and equipment needs at the scorers table include: 2 goal balls per court, scoresheets, defensive stat sheets, master stat sheets, official team rosters, official rules, master summary sheet, master tournament brackets, pencils, markers, scissors, tape, erasers, pens, paper clips and/or staples.

A visible electric timing device or flip score cards are essential. If you have an electric clock and scoreboard, you will need an individual to run this correctly. This will not eliminate the scorer or the defensive statistician. The timer will not be needed, but be sure to use the stop watch for timing time-outs and half-time. Be careful to avoid a device that makes distracting noise.

Timers duties include: running the clock for two seven-minute halves, indicating the time on the clock to the scorekeeper when a time-out is called so this can be recorded, timing the 45 second time outs, signaling the end of the half, and timing the 2 minutes allowed at half time (the official may start the game sooner since the half time should only allow teams to exchange ends of the court and then get ready to go) and signal end of the game at the appropriate time for all to hear. The timer must indicate to the official by the horn or a whistle if no automatic scoreboard is used that time has expired. (See Rule 4, Section 2, Article 5).

Be sure name placards are in place on the appropriate side of the table representing respective teams.

The score sheet (with all information included) for the game coming up can be delivered by the team serving first with all information included. A volunteer runner may do this, if available, since this is part of the tournament organization. If at all possible, allow the coaches to do only the coaching.

If this is a tournament where ties will be broken, the coaches must also submit their confidential order of players to be used if one play might be a possibility.

Coaches, referees, timers and scorers must sign the score sheet. Officials must bring coaches to you at the end of each game.





All score sheets and stat sheets must be kept together for each game. Since the final results need to go directly to the statistician as the games are completed, it would be easiest to staple the offensive and defensive score sheets together (back to back) so that the game information doesn't get lost and can be easily sorted without turning pages. This should not be the job of the actual scorekeeper since they will be checking details of the new scoresheet to begin the next game.

The scorekeeper must indicate to the official by a flag which should be acknowledged by the head official facing the scorers table that an excessive number of throws have been made by one player consecutively (3). This calls for a penalty and that player is removed from the court.

For details on the scoresheets and the rules governing the scorekeeper, see Appendix B, C and D (Rule 4 Section, Article 4).

Record the score and advance the winner on the bracket sheet taped to the table. If there is a consolation round for the loser, be sure to place them in the appropriate bracket.

Offensive statistics do not require additional personnel other than the official scorekeeper. It would be wise to have 2 people responsible for this for new scorekeepers; one to actually record on the score sheet and another to verbally describe what is happening on the court. This is one place where the numbers of the players are of utmost importance and these numbers would be better viewed by the scorekeeper if they were placed on the sleeve of the jersey or even on the blindfold. Since it is imperative that these numbers be visible and not confused, it would be wise as a coach to select numbers that are not confusing when viewed on a wrinkled shirt. For example, numbers 6, 8, and 9 are easily mistaken for one another. The current IBSA score sheet with explanations are included (see Appendix page 48). Also included is the score sheet designed for the 1984 IGFD which provides more information for the coach.

Defensive statistics can easily be recorded by one person during each and every game. This person should record the player number at a representative spot on the paper court where the stop was made. If more than one player assisted in a successful stop, both numbers should be listed with a slash between, i.e. 6/4, again at a representative spot on the court. This information will not only give specific information to the statistician as to the number of stops made but will also be valuable information for the coach. Any goals scored against the team will also be indicated with a line crossing the goal line at the spot where it actually occurred. This again is valuable information for the coach. (see Stat Sheet in Appendix D).

The scorekeeper and defensive statistician should complete all blanks on their scoresheets before turning it over to the head statistician for checking and compilation. Summaries of blocks, both unassisted and assisted, goals scored against, number of attempts and number of goals scored will all be totaled prior to reaching the head statistician. The head statistician should check all totals before compiling the master chart of statistics.

The scorekeeper doing the "play by play" for the scorekeeper working on paper can finish the current sheets while the new teams are getting set up. A runner must carry the finished sheets directly to the statistician.





The chart of all known points earned, winning scores, etc. for the tournament should be posted and updated on a regular basis so that correct information on standings is always available.

#### AFTER THE FINAL GAME

A thank-you in writing to all volunteers and/or a certificate of appreciation will be great PR besides being a common courtesy. Don't forget to include the "facilities", head official, officials and end line judges, scorekeepers, statisticians, food vendors, housing facility, any volunteers that helped to make the tournament a success.

Presentation of awards can be done immediately after the tournament. This would be preferable since the enthusiasm is there and all teams will be, more than likely, available for the presentations. This should be organized so that a microphone is available if necessary, the presenters have been selected and know what they are to do. If a banquet or social is planned, presentations can also be made there. It seems that the team awards should be given immediately and that the individual awards might be presented at the banquet or dinner. This, again, should be determined ahead of time and will be influenced by the number of teams staying for the social.

If possible, get the results of the tournament to all teams present immediately. If not the tournament director and statistician must mail final results to all teams represented in the tournament within seven days. This provides good objective within seven days information which is easily accessible when athletes are being chosen to represent the USA in international competition. The statistician should be responsible for completing the compilation, the tournament director should be responsible to get copies of results plus general final information to all teams, USABA goal ball technical chair and sport technical committee chair.



## **APPENDIX A**





WHAT YOU NEED TO PLAY  
AND WHERE TO GET IT

Contact: U.S.A.B.A. National Office  
33 N. Institute,  
Brown Hall Suite# 015  
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903

for the following items:

RULE BOOKS  
SLEEP SHADES  
GOAL BALLS

The Goal cages may be borrowed through an official request and payment of shipping expenses for their use. Contact the national office at (303) 630-0422 for further information.

FLOOR TAPE - mat tape or masking tape with small cord or heavy string beneath. Check with the director of your facility to insure that you are using acceptable tape for the floor.

TOURNAMENTS - many local and regional tournaments are held from October through the national competition in June. Most tournaments are presently held in the mid-west. Information concerning sanctioned U.S.A.B.A. tournaments can be obtained through the national office.

GOAL BALL ATHLETES

Mr./Ms. Goal Ball Player  
Main Street  
Your home town  
USA

Since a blindfold is the only required piece of equipment, anyone can learn to play and appreciate the skills required for the game, but it is a requirement that all players be visually impaired to a degree of at least 20/200 (corrected vision in the better eye) to play in USABA sanctioned tournaments and to be legally representing USABA in national or international competition.





## U.S.A.B.A. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

According to the 1978-1979 USABA Handbook (p. 2):

The major purpose of the USABA is to develop individual independence through athletic competition without unnecessary restrictions; to provide through competition increased opportunities for blind athletes, like others, to share in the thrill of victory as well as the reality of defeat. Thus, the association will promote sports for the blind and visually impaired, organize regional and national competitions and work with other international organizations to promote good will and independence through friendly competition for all visually impaired Americans.

## VISUAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Used by IBSA and USABA:

Class B1 - Totally blind, may possess light perception but unable to recognize hand shapes at any distance.

Class B2 - Recognize hand shapes up to and including 20/600 or field limited to less than 5 degrees.

Class B3 - Visual acuity greater than 20/600 up to 20/200. Field limitation from 5 degrees to 20 degrees.

## OTHER SPORT OFFERINGS THROUGH U.S.A.B.A.

### WINTER SPORTS

Alpine skiing  
Nordic skiing  
Speed skating

### SUMMER SPORTS

Track & Field  
Marathon & 10K  
Swimming  
Gymnastics for Women

### SUMMER SPORTS

Judo  
Tandem Cycling  
Wrestling for Men  
Power Lifting

New sport areas are always being considered. Masters classifications are also available in track and field and swimming.



## APPENDIX B





## GOAL BALL

### Rule 1 Rules and Game Description

#### SECTION 1 Description and IBSA

ART 1. . . . A game is played by three (3) players on each of two teams. The game is conducted on the floor of a gymnasium within a rectangular court which is divided into two halves by a center line. Two goals are erected at either end. The game is to be played with a bell ball. The object of the game is for each team to roll the ball across the opponents' goal line, while the other team attempts to prevent this from happening.

ART 2. . . . The rules for international goal ball competition are those adopted by the International Blind Sports Association (IBSA). They are presented herein in their entirety.

### Rule 2 Court Dimensions and Equipment

#### SECTION 1 Court Dimensions

ART 1. . . . Court. The court used for goal ball shall consist of a rectangle 18 meters in length and 9 meters in width. Measurements are to the outside edges (see diagram). Only the court markings and nothing else shall be allowed on the court. Clarification: No mats etc. may be used in the team area.

ART 2. . . . Goals. The goals occupy the total width of the base line. Goal posts are 1.30 meters in height. They are to be round. The cross bar must be solid. The goal posts should be outside the court, but in line with the goal base line.

ART 3. . . . Team Area. The team area shall consist of an area 9 meters in width and 3 meters in depth, with its back edge being the goal base line.

ART 4. . . . Players Position Lines. Two outward position lines are located in the team area 1.50 meters from the goal base line and 1.50 meters from the team area front limitation line. These lines shall be 1.50 meters in length and run inward from the outside limitation line towards the middle of the team area. The lines shall be on each side of the team area. Furthermore, two center position lines shall be included in the team area. These shall be in the middle of the team area, running inwards from the team area front limitation line and the goal base line, perpendicular to these lines. They shall be 0.50 meters in length. Additionally, there shall be two 0.10 meter lines, extending perpendicularly towards the middle of the team area 1.50 meters in from the side line on the front limitation line of the team area.

ART 5. . . . Throwing Area (Landing Area). Immediately adjacent, but lying in front of the team area, is the throwing area. This is a zone 9 meters wide by 3 meters in depth.

ART 6. . . . Neutral Area. The remaining zone in the middle, 6 meters in depth, is the neutral area.





ART 7. . . . Markings. All court markings (lines) shall be five centimeters in width, must be marked visibly and must be palpable lines for easy player orientation.

ART 8. . . . Out of Bounds. Out of Bounds shall be interpreted as any time the ball leaves the court, i.e. passes the court limitation lines.

ART 9. . . . Ball Across Line. A ball shall be considered to pass a line, at any time the plane of the ball crossed the outside of that line.

## SECTION 2

ART 1. . . . Goal Ball. The ball used for the men's game is to be a 2,000 gram medicine ball with noise bells. The circumference of the ball is approximately 86 cm and has 8-12 holes approximately 1 cm in diameter. The material is rubber with a hardness which has been determined by the IBSA Technical Committee. For the women, the ball weighs 1,500 grams, with a circumference of approximately 66-69 cm.

NOTE: At this time, only the Konrad Wiese Company, D 2000 Hamburg 70, Ahrensburger Str. 138 can supply this ball. Should another manufacturer be found, its ball must take the IBSA specifications into consideration and be approved by the IBSA Sports Technical Committee prior to receiving official ball status.

ART 2. . . . Players' Equipment.

(a) Uniforms. All competitors must wear an official game jersey or the team shall be disqualified from participation.

1. Jerseys must include a number.

2. Numbers are to be a minimum of 10 cm in size.

3. For easy identification, numbers must be permanently affixed on jersey fronts and backs.

4. Clothing should be loose fitting and shall not extend from the body more than 0.10 meters.

(b) Prosthesis. Artificial limbs are prohibited.

(c) Glasses. The wearing of safety glasses or contact lenses is prohibited.

(d) Eyeshades. Eyeshades must be worn by all players in the court, from the first whistle of each half till the end of each half. Any player(s) on the court who adjust(s) his (their) eyeshades(s), will be assessed a penalty. A penalized player, removed from the court, may not adjust his eyeshade, or another penalty shall be assessed.

Clarification: Halves include time-outs and all other stoppages in play. If, during a half, a player wants to adjust his eyeshade, he should ask the referee for permission and, after being given permission, should turn around before adjusting his eyeshades.





ART 3. . . . Team Benches. The location of the respective team benches should be on either side of the scorer/timer's table and a minimum of three (3) meters from the sideline of the playing area; these are permanent locations for all team personnel. When teams change areas at half time, team benches will also be exchanged. The team bench area of a team shall be at the same side of the court as the team area of that team.

ART 4. . . . Spectators' Area. All spectators should be restricted to an area no closer than 4 meters to any part of the playing area.

ART 5. . . . Scoreboard. For the enhancement of spectators and coaches, some visual scoring system must be maintained. The use of flip cards is highly recommended for this purpose.

ART 6. . . . Team Identification. During tournament play, teams engaged in competition should be identifiable to all concerned.

ART 7. . . . Certification of Equipment. All equipment should be certified by a person or body appointed by IBSA.

### SECTION 3 Gymnasium

ART 1. . . . Dimensions. A gymnasium to be used for goal ball games should have minimum floor dimensions of 21 x 30 meters, and a minimum height of 5 meters.

ART 2. . . . Floor. The floor of the court should have a smooth surface.

ART 3. . . . Certification. Gymnasiums to be used for official international championships should be certified by a person or body appointed by IBSA.

## Rule 3 Contestants, Classifications and Coaching

### SECTION 1 Contestants

ART 1. . . . Team Composition. At the start of a tournament, a team must consist of three (3) players with a maximum of three (3) substitutes. In the unlikelyhood that a competitor becomes so injured that it is medically unsound for that competitor to continue to play during the remainder of the game, then that team may elect to continue to play the rest of the competition with less than the minimum number of official team players. However, in the case of an additional injury, a team may not continue to play in the tournament with one player.

ART 2. . . . Substitutions. Players may be substituted during an official break in play, time-outs or at half-time.





ART 3. . . . Notification. Each exchange of substitutes must be indicated to the head referee, who will stop play as soon as the ball is under defensive control of the team wishing to make the substitution. The referee must verbally announce, by calling the numbers of both players involved, that a substitution is taking place so that all concerned become aware of the change. A player need not report in person; the coach may do so for him/her. The coach or captain may call for a substitution at his/her own discretion.

ART 4. . . . Medical Time-Out. In case of injury or illness, the physician, in consultation with the director of the tournament, will determine the contestant's ability to continue (Rule 3.1.1.).

ART 5. . . . Medical Substitution. In the event of an injury, when a player cannot continue to play within 30 seconds, he must leave the court and play will resume. That player may be substituted.

## SECTION 2 Classification

ART 1. . . . Classification. Competition shall be divided into two divisions by sex; male, female.

## SECTION 3 Coaching

ART 1. . . . Coaching. Each team is limited to three (3) escorts on the team bench. However, only two (2) may communicate with their team during a legal time-out, half-time and/or between the end of the game or overtime periods. Coaching at any other time during each half will be treated as unsportsmanlike conduct.

ART 2. . . . Time-Outs. Each team shall be allowed one (1), 45-second time-out per half, for the purpose of coaching. Once called, both teams may utilize the opportunity.

- (a) A time-out is requested to the head referee and can only be acknowledged by the head referee when the ball is dead or when a team has possession. Acknowledgement by the head referee shall occur when the head referee verbally addresses the requesting team by name. The timer shall give an acoustic warning signal 15 seconds before the expiration of the time-out period.
- (b) No coaching is allowed during a break for injury; however, the coach may accompany the head official and/or physician to the player. Infractions will be treated like unsportsmanlike conduct (see Rule 7.1.5).

## Rule 4 Officials and Duties of Officials

### SECTION 1 Officials

ART 1. . . . Number Required. Each contest is directed by two game referees, four goal judges, a scorer and a timer.





ART 2. . . . Game Referees. The game referees stand along each side limitation line within the neutral zone. . One will be designated as Head Referee and the other as Assistant Referee.

ART 3. . . . Goal Judges. The goal judges stand one each on a level with their respective goal line corners.

ART 4. . . . Scorer and Timer. Both of these officials are seated at a table near the middle of the court, the table not to be closer than two (2) meters from the side limitation line.

## SECTION 2 Duties of Officials

ART 1. . . . Head Referee. The duties of the head referee shall include:

- (a) Check all equipment, court markings, uniforms, eyeshades, takings and pads for legality.
- (b) Review with all other officials the signals and procedures to be utilized during the contest.
- (c) Call the teams to the center of the neutral area for introductions, announcing who will throw and receive respectively before each half.
- (d) Check the team who will throw for correct wearing of the eyeshades.
- (e) The head referee will stand opposite to the scorer and timer.
- (f) Advise spectators prior to the start of the contest of the no noise ruling; reminding all and stop the game immediately when necessary.
- (g) The head referee shall always watch the offensive play, checking for legal throws. He moves anywhere along the sidelines in order to observe offensive play.
- (h) When a ball goes out of bounds as a result of an offensive action or a pass, he shall call "out". When a ball goes out of bounds as a direct result of a defensive action, he shall call "blocked out". Before the goal judge returns the ball back into play, the head referee will indicate so by saying "play".
- (i) He indicates the start of each half by calling "ready", whistling three times and rolling the ball into play. He determines whether a goal has been scored and indicates so by two whistles. For every other interruption of the game, as far as it does not concern interruptions made by the assistant referee, he blows the whistle once. He gives a short explanation after every interruption of the game (Rule 4.2.1.m.). He resumes play by calling "ready" and whistling once.
- (j) Immediately following the end of the contest, the head referee shall sign the official score card.
- (k) In all matters regarding the rules, procedures and play, final decisions rest with the head referee whose word is final.
- (l) He is authorized to interrupt the game by whistling once in case of any defense fault not seen by the assistant referee.
- (m) The calls made by the head referee for explaining interruptions shall be:
  1. In case of a substitution: "Substitution for . . . (name of team); nr . . . for nr . . . (number of players involved)".
  2. In case of the acknowledgement of a time-out: "time-out for . . . (name of team)"
  3. In case a goal is scored: "Goal for . . . (name of team); . . . to . . . (score of that moment)".
  4. In case of a bouncing ball: "bouncing ball".





5. In case a player throws the ball for a third consecutive time: "third time nr . . . (number of player concerned)".
6. In case a player steps out of bounds in the motion of the throw (Rule 5.2.2.): "step over nr . . . (number of players concerned)".
7. In case of stalling (Rule 7.1.6.): "ten seconds, team penalty".
8. In case of an illegal defense (Rule 5.3.3.): "Illegal defense nr . . . (number of player concerned)".
9. In case of a medical time-out: "Medical time-out for . . . (name of team involved)".
10. In case of medical substitution: "Medical substitution for . . . (name of team); nr . . . for nr . . . (number of players involved)".
11. In case of unsportsmanlike conduct (Rule 7.1.5.): "Unsportsmanlike conduct . . . (name of team concerned)" followed by either "nr . . . (number of player involved)" or "team penalty".
12. In case of a dead ball situation in defense: "dead ball".
13. In case of any delay of game: "Delay of game . . . (name of team concerned) team penalty".
14. In case of an officials' time-out: "Officials' time-out".

ART 2. . . . Assistant Referee. The duties of the assistant referee shall include:

- (a) Before each half, check the team who will receive first, for wearing the eyeshades correctly.
- (b) The assistant referee shall always watch the defensive play, for illegal defense. He moves anywhere along the sideline in order to observe defensive play.
- (c) Immediately after a defensive fault has been made, the assistant referee indicates so by putting up his hand. Should during this situation a goal be scored, that goal will count and no penalty will be assessed. If, however, no goal is scored, the assistant referee will blow his whistle once and call: "Illegal defense nr . . . (number of player involved)." Then a penalty will be assessed.
- (d) He is authorized to interrupt the game by whistling once in case of any illegality not seen by the head referee, but never when the ball is rolling. In this case, a decision will be made by the head referee, after consultation with the assistant referee.

ART 3. . . . Goal Judge. Each goal judge is responsible for one half of the court. Their duties consist of:

- (a) Assist the head referee in the determination of out-of-bounds when there is any question.
- (b) Ball retrieval:
  1. When the ball goes out-of-bounds from an offensive play, the ball should be given to the nearest defensive player.
  2. When the ball goes out-of-bounds following a defensive play, the ball should be given to the nearest defensive player.





3. In the case of an out-of-bounds resulting from a passing situation, the ball should be given to the nearest offensive player of the other team.
- (c) Indicates, by lifting his hand, a goal being scored.
  - (d) Aiding a defensive competitor in orientation on instruction of the head referee and after a penalty situation (see also Rule 9.1.1.).
  - (e) Escorts competitors on/off the court during substitutions and orients the new player.

ART 4. . . . Scorer. The official scorer shall be seated at the officials' table and will be responsible for:

- (a) Recording goals scored by each team when signaled by the head referee.
- (b) Keeping track of the number of time-outs utilized and time-outs remaining for each team; and informing the head referee when a legal time-out has been requested.
- (c) Presenting the head referee and the coaches the score card at the end of each game for their official signatures.
- (d) Keeping track of each player's successive throws, reporting any violation immediately with a loud sound and lifting three fingers of his hand.

ART 5. . . . Timer. The time-keeper shall be responsible for:

- (a) Keeping the overall time of the game and signaling the end of each half with a loud sound.
- (b) Starting and stopping the clock on the signal of the whistle.
- (c) The timing of each period shall be stop time. The whistle controls the clock.
- (d) Timing of the throws (according to Rule 7.1.6.) and indicating any infraction to the head referee by a loud sound and calling "ten seconds".
- (e) Giving a loud sound 30 seconds before the end of each halftime.
- (f) Giving a loud sound 15 seconds before the end of a time-out.

ART 6. . . . Officials' Time-Out. The head referee may call an officials' time-out at any time considered necessary. The coaches shall not be permitted to give instructions to the players on the court during an officials' time-out.

## **Rule 5 Conduct of Competition**

### **SECTION 1 The Game**

ART 1. . . . Competition. A contest shall be limited to competition between two teams within the same class.

ART 2. . . . Length of Contest. A game shall be a total of fourteen (14) minutes in duration, divided into two equal halves of seven (7) minutes each. A half of a game, or any overtime period, shall be considered complete at the expiration of time. Halftimes shall be three (3) minutes in duration. A 30-second acoustic warning shall be issued by the timer and the game will commence exactly at the duration of three minutes. Should a team not be prepared to start the game after the duration of three minutes, an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty may be given.

ART 3. . . . Starting Position. At the time of the coin toss, which is made by either the head referee or another designated official, the winner may





choose either goal to defend or to elect to throw or to receive. The remaining choice subsequently goes to the loser. At the beginning of the second half, sides and throw are alternated.

ART 4. . . . The Scores. If a winner is needed in the case of a tie score at the end of regulation play, the teams will play two (2) additional three (3) minute overtime periods. There will be a two (2) minute break between the end of the contest and the first overtime period. A second coin toss will re-determine the starting, throw and receiving situation for each team. During the second overtime period, the starting situations will be reversed. If a tie still exists and a winner is necessary, it shall be resolved by following Rule 8.

## SECTION 2 Throwing

ART 1. . . . Third Time. The ball can be thrown into play by anyone of the players in the court. A player can throw a ball in play only two consecutive times (one after another); the third and any other throw before a teammate has thrown the ball will be considered a penalty. The number of successive throws will be carried over into subsequent halves or penalty situations.

ART 2. . . . Step Over. While in the act of orientation, a player may not be called for the infraction of stepping out of bounds. However, at the start of the throw motion (when the throw commences) no whole foot may be totally out of bounds. Should the thrower step out of bounds with any whole foot before release of the ball, the throw shall be nullified and an infraction will occur.

ART 3. . . . Bouncing Ball. The ball may bounce initially as it is thrown into the throwing area, but must be rolling by the time it reaches the opponent's throwing area.

ART 4. . . . High Ball. The ball must touch the court before fully going over the front limitation line in the throwing area.

ART 5. . . . Loss of Orientation. During the contest, aids of orientation are permitted the defensive player following a penalty situation where the player has been removed from play. At no other time, with the exception of when a player may be seriously injured, will play be stopped to provide orientation to a player (see Rule 7.1.3.).

ART 6. . . . Dead Ball. When, during offense, a dead ball situation occurs, Rule 7.1.6. will be applied.

## SECTION 3 Defense

ART 1. . . . Players Eligible. The defense can be formed by the whole team (all three players).

ART 2. . . . Players Positioning. The throw can be taken from any position.

ART 3. . . . Illegal Defense. The first defensive contract with the ball must be made by a player who has any part of his body within the plane of the team area.



ART 4. . . . Dead Ball. When during defense a dead ball situation occurs, the ball shall be given to the defensive team.

ART 5. . . . Ball Over. If a ball is blocked by a defensive player and the ball rebounds over the center line in the neutral zone, the referee blows his whistle once and shall verbally indicate "ball over", and the ball shall be returned to the possession of the team that has thrown the ball. This rule does not apply to free throws.

#### SECTION 4 Passing

ART 1. . . . Player Communication. Any form of communication is permitted between players within the team area; verbal, fingersnapping, tapping the floor, etc.

ART 2. . . . Out of Bounds. Passing is an offensive technique that allows a team to deliberately move the ball to a desired spot within the team area from which it is to be thrown. Therefore, when in the process of passing the ball between team members, the ball goes out of bounds, it will be considered as a loss in the team's ability to control the ball and is an infraction.

ART 3. . . . Dead Ball. When during passing a dead ball situation occurs, Rule 7.1.6. will be applied.

#### SECTION 5 Scoring

ART 1. . . . Scoring. At any time the plane of the ball crosses the plane of the goal, within the net, it shall be counted as a goal.

#### SECTION 6 Dead Ball

ART 1. . . . Dead Ball. A ball shall be considered dead, if it is still in bounds but not moving, and not in possession of a player.

#### SECTION 7 Delay of Game

ART 1. . . . Delay of Game. Any time the referee has to stop the contest in order to give orientation to a player, a penalty shall be assessed against that player. Clarification: This rule shall not be in force in a situation where an injury has occurred.





## Rule 6 Conduct of Tournaments

### SECTION 1 International Championships

ART 1. . . . Type of Tournament. The type of tournament utilized for all international championships shall be as follows:

- (a) In case there are not more than 13 teams, a round robin system shall be used. After this round robin, the top four teams will play against each other according to Rule 6.1.4.
- (b) In case there are more than 13, but not more than 20 teams, the teams shall be equally divided into two pools, according to Rule 6.1.3. In each pool, a round robin system shall be used. After this round robin, the top three teams of each pool will compete with each other in another round robin round. After this, the top four teams will play against each other according to Rule 6.1.4. The teams that ended lower than the third place in their pool, will compete for the seventh and all lower places. Number 4 will play number 4, number 5 number 5, etc.
- (c) In case there are more than 20 teams, teams shall be equally divided into pools, according to Rule 6.1.3. There shall be three pools if there are not more than 27 teams, and four pools if there are more than 27 but not more than 34 teams. In each pool, a round robin system shall be used. After this round robin, the top three teams of each pool will compete each other in another round robin round. After this, the top four teams shall play against each other according to Rule 6.1.4.
- (d) There shall never be more than four (4) games per team per day.

ART 2. . . . Forfeits. A forfeit counts as a loss with the winning team getting three (3) points but a goal score of zero (0). If a team should leave the competition for any reason, all teams get three (3) win points and zero (0) goals; previous results are automatically scratched.

ART 3. . . . Drawing and Seeding. If, in an international championship, teams must be divided into two or more pools, they will be seeded in these pools according to their ranking in the international championships that took place two years before. This means that for seeding in World events, ranking of the former world event is decisive, and that for regional championships, ranking in the former regional championships is decisive.

ART 4. . . . Determination of a Winner. The final ranking of teams within a round robin will be determined from the number of points each team has earned from Round Robin competition. Each team shall earn three (3) points for a win, one (1) point for a tie and zero (0) points for a loss. Should there be a tie at any ranking, the determination will be how each team did against each other. If a tie still exists, the teams will be separated by subtracting goals scored against from goals scored. Lastly, a tie can be further broken by Rule 8. Once a ranking in a final round robin has been determined, the top four (4) teams will play against each other in a single elimination type competition. The first place finisher will play the fourth, the second the third. The winners will play for the championship, the losers for third and fourth place respectively. If, in these medal rounds, a tie score exists at the expiration of each, shall be assessed. Before the start of this overtime period, a coin toss shall define the starting positions according to Rule 5.1.3. If at the expiration of this overtime period, a tie score still exists, another overtime period shall be assessed. Before the start of this overtime period, again a coin toss shall define the starting positions





according to Rule 5.1.3. This overtime period expires at the first goal to be scored (sudden death).

ART 5. . . . Number of Entries. In International Championships only one (1) team per member country may be entered per classification.

ART 6. . . . Determination of the Best Offensive and Defensive Team. The team that wins the championship should logically represent the best combination of offensive and defensive skills. However, there may be another team that is singularly better in one aspect and not the other. Thus the best offensive and defensive teams shall be determined in the following manner:

- (a) Offensive team. The best offensive team will be determined by adding up all the goals scored by a team during regulation time (two halves only) and dividing that total by the total number of games played.
- (b) Defensive team. The best defensive team will be determined by adding up all the goals scored against the team during regulation time (two halves only) and dividing that total by the total number of games played.

ART 7. . . . Protest Committee. In international championships, all protests concerning the tournament shall be dealt with by a protest committee, whose word is final. The protest committee shall consist of the head referee of the tournament, the tournament leader, and three (3) extra persons appointed or approved by IBSA.

## **Rule 7 Penalty Throw and Infractions of the Rules**

### **SECTION 1 Penalty Throw**

ART 1. . . . Players Involved. All penalty throws must be conducted according to the rules of the game. Clarification: This means that, also after the whistle, the ball may be passed, or any other actions according to the rules may be taken, within the 10 seconds limit, before the throw is taken.

ART 2. . . . Types of Penalties.

- (a) Personal penalties. The following procedures are personal penalties and shall result in a personal penalty throw situation:
  - 1. When a player overthrows the throwing area (Rule 5.2.4.)
  - 2. Illegal defense, according to Rule 5.3.3.
  - 3. When a player throws more than two consecutive times (Rule 5.2.1.)
  - 4. In case of a delay of game, according to Rule 5.7.1.
  - 5. In case of court penalties according to Rule 7.1.5.
  - 6. When a player adjusts his eyeshades without permission (Rule 2.2.2.d)
- (b) Team penalties. The following procedures are team penalties and shall result in a team penalty throw situation:
  - 1. In case of bench penalties according to Rule 7.1.5.
  - 2. In case of stalling, according to Rule 7.1.6.





ART 3. . . . Player Suspension. In case of personal penalty is assessed, the player who has caused the penalty, must leave the field until the play has been completed. The team defends the throw with only the two remaining players who place themselves anywhere along the total length of the goal line. The referee shall announce the player's number at the time of occurrence. In case a team penalty is assessed, only one player, at the selection of the team, may stay in the court until the play has been completed. The team defends the throw with only the one remaining player who places himself anywhere along the total length of the goal line.

ART 4. . . . Time Stop During a Penalty Throw. All time is stopped during a penalty situation. The referee will signal time-in at the correct moment. No substitutions shall be allowed unless Rule 3.1.3 applies following the penalty throw.

ART 5. . . . Unsportsmanlike Conduct. Unsportsmanshiplike conduct should not be allowed. At first occurrence a warning may be given and a penalty situation may occur at the discretion of the head referee. After a warning for any unsportsmanlike conduct has been given, any further unsportsmanlike conduct shall be penalized and can result in elimination from the game, even to ejection from the premises and/or further competition in the tournament if the referee feels the situation warrants it. Swearing, signs of temper tantrums, obscene sign language, illegal coaching, are regarded as examples of unsportsmanlike conduct. Unsportsmanlike conduct applies to all assembled; competitors, coaches and spectators. However, in the case of any unsportsmanlike conduct of a spectator, this can result only in elimination of the person involved from the premises.

(a) Court penalties. In case a player in the court is penalized for unsportsmanlike conduct, this shall result in a personal penalty situation.

(b) Bench penalties. In case a player or escort on the team bench is penalized for unsportsmanlike conduct, this shall result in a team penalty situation. Furthermore, when a team continuously throws the ball without obvious intent to score and with the intent to waste time, an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty can be called. In this case, it will be considered a "bench penalty", and shall result in a team penalty situation.

ART 6. . . . Ten Seconds. A player/team must deliver the ball in play within 10 seconds or it will be considered stalling, a team penalty.

## SECTION 2 Infractions of the Rules

ART 1. . . . Occurrence. Whenever an established rule procedure is violated, an infraction has occurred. The attacking team should lose possession of the throw, the ball is awarded to the opposite team and play is resumed. An infraction automatically nullifies any score that might have occurred.

ART 2. . . . Types of Infractions. The following procedures are infractions:

- (a) When a bouncing ball is declared (Rule 5.2.3.)
- (b) When in the act of throwing, a player goes across the goal line or sideline completely with a whole foot or hand and touches the floor
- (c) When in the process of passing or during offense, the ball goes out of bounds.





## Rule 8 Free Throw

### SECTION 1 Occurrence

ART 1. . . . Tie Breaker. A free throw is executed only as a means of breaking a tie score after regulation play has occurred, but never in the medal rounds of a tournament.

ART 2. . . . Free Throws During a Tournament. Should the score be tied at the expiration of the regular game in a single or double elimination type tournament, or when a winner is necessary in a Round Robin style tournament, free throws shall determine the outcome of the game.

(a) The number of free throws shall be determined by the minimum number of players on either of the two teams.

(b) Before the start of a free throw situation, the choice to throw or receive shall be determined by the captains and the head referee from the toss of a coin. This choice shall be for all extra throws.

Clarification: Only one coin toss shall be made for the set of free throws mentioned under (a).

(c) The order of extra throws shall be determined by the line-up submitted by the coach prior to the start of the game. The first person on the line-up card of each team shall enter the court area; each plays one throw. This sequence is repeated until all of the minimum number of players have had their chance to throw and defend. The team with the greater number of goals thus achieved shall be declared the winner.

(d) Should a tie still exist, the order is repeated and the sudden death idea prevails; the team to score the first goal wins. Clarification: Before this set of free throws, a new coin toss shall determine the order of throwing.

(e) Free throws should be taken and received according to the rules. However, should an offensive penalty occur, the throw will only be nullified. Should a defensive penalty occur, the play shall be nullified according to Rule 4.2.2.c), and only the throw will be repeated.

(f) Before each free throw to be taken, the referee blows his whistle once. As soon as the defense action is finished, the referee will again blow his whistle once.

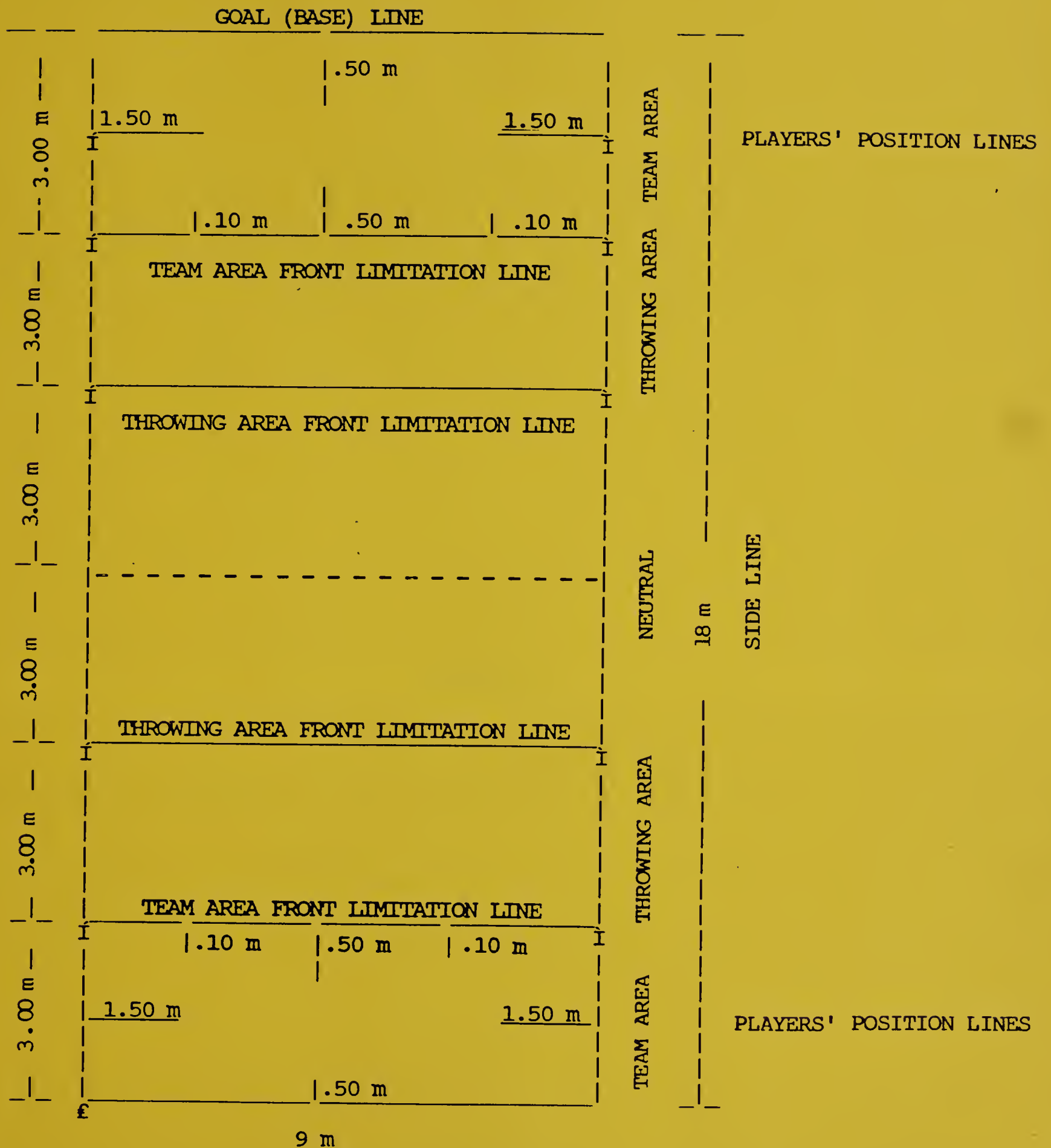
## Rule 9 Orientation

### SECTION 1 Aids

ART 1. . . . Positioning. At any time during a contest, when a player becomes so disoriented that an injury is imminent, the head referee or assistant referee should momentarily stop the contest (Rule 5.2.5.) and reposition the player.







GOAL BALL COURT DIMENSIONS



## APPENDIX C





International Blind Sports Association  
Secretariat c/o SHIF Idrottens Hus  
S-123 87 FARSTA Sweden  
Tel. 8-7136221  
Telex 14179 Sports S

DATE June 1987  
REF Goalball Score Sheet & Game Sheets; INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

The official IBSA Goalball Score Sheet and additional game sheets have been developed to achieve uniformity in goalball officiating, to ensure adequate game recording and to enable game evaluation. They consist of:

1. (Main) Score Sheet: one to be used for each game.
2. Overtime Score Sheet: to be used only in case of overtime (Rule 5.1.4.).
3. Shot Record Sheet: one to be used for each game. The use of this sheet is recommended only for official tournaments.
4. Line Up Sheet: two to be used for each game.
5. Protest Form: to be used only to hand in protests.

Master copies of these sheets can be obtained via the IBSA Secretariat.

Sample copies and examples of filled out sheets are attached to these instructions.

#### 1. (Main) Score Sheet

##### a. Front page

This page should be filled out before the start of the game.

- The top three lines, and the names of the teams, can be filled up by the tournament secretary;
- Players', coaches' and escorts' names by the team coaches;
- The outcome of the toss by the head referee, or the designated official.

##### b. Middle Pages

To be filled up during the game, by the scorer.

- Before each half, fill in the actual starting time.
- During each half, for each team:
  - \* Mark the team's name;
  - \* In the left column, fill up the player's numbers (to be found on the front page) and indicate which three players start the half ('X' in column S). The players' positions are not indicated.





- \* For each throw, mark the line of the player concerned with one of the symbols indicated on top of the sheet. For each infraction or rule offense, use the 'X' symbol; use the 'P' and 'T' symbols for personal and team penalty throws. IMPORTANT: at the start of the second half, indicate, for each team, which player made the last throw(s) of the first half ('1' or '2' in left column).
- \* For each goal scored, indicate the serial number (first goal: '1', second goal: '2' etc.) and the actual game time (between 0.00 and 7.00).
- \* In case a time out is acknowledged, indicate the actual game time.
- \* For any substitution, mark the number of the outgoing and the number of the incoming player.
- At the end of the game, fill up the actual time of the day.
- In case of free throws to be taken, indicate:
  - \* the actual starting time of the free throw situation;
  - \* the outcome of the toss;
  - \* the consecutive numbers of the throwing players, and the type of throw, according to the legend on top of the sheet.
- In case of overtime, use an Overtime Score Sheet.

#### c. Back Page

To be filled up immediately after the game, by the scorer, and to be signed by the coaches and referees. In case a coach wants to protest a game, he must indicate so immediately after the game (before signing), and then sign the sheet.

#### 2. Overtime Score Sheet (to be used in case of overtimes only)

To be used in case of overtimes only.

It should be filled up similar to the main score sheet.

The final result of the game (after the overtime period) should be indicated on the main score sheet.

#### 3. Shot Record Sheet

The use of this sheet is recommended only for official tournaments. It should be filled up by a separate shot recorder, sitting next to the scorer at the scorer's table.

The task of the shot recorder is twofold:

- For each throw, he indicates on the Shot Record Sheet, by filling up the players' numbers, which player throws the ball;
- By whispering this number to the scorer, sitting next to him, he informs the scorer which player throws the ball. Following this procedure, it can be achieved that the scorer can keep his full attention to the Score Sheet, thereby avoiding that he loses track.

#### 4. Line Up Sheet

Two of these sheets to be used for each game: one for each team. The Line Up Sheets are necessary in case of a free throw situation (Rule 7.0.0)

The information on this sheet (players' names and numbers to be filled up by the coaches) is strictly confidential: the sheets should be kept in sealed envelopes until a free situation occurs.



## 5. Protest Forms

To be filled up by the protesting coach.

Additional information on the use of the Goalball Sheets can be obtained from the IBSA Goalball Subcommittee.

- Encl. \* Sample Score Sheet  
\* Sample Overtime Score Sheet  
\* Sample Shot Record Sheet  
\* Sample Line Up Sheet  
\* Sample Protest Form
- \* Filled out Score Sheet (reduced size)  
\* Filled out Shot Record Sheet  
\* Filled out Line Up Sheets (2x)







INTERNATIONAL BLIND SPORTS ASSOCIATION

# GOALBALL

## SCORE SHEET

date	time	no	pool	m/f	venue
head referee		asst referee		scorer	time-keeper
goal judge		goal judge		goal judge	goal judge

TEAM A \_\_\_\_\_

No	Name	First name
Co		
Esc		
Esc		

TEAM B \_\_\_\_\_

No	Name	First name
Co		
Esc		
Esc		

TOSS Winner : \_\_\_\_\_  
Loser : \_\_\_\_\_

Throw/Defend Left/Right  
Throw/Defend Left/Right

check-in official	signature	time
-------------------	-----------	------

Official's remarks \_\_\_\_\_





**X:**Infraction    **P:**Personal penalty    **T:**Team penalty

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	5																																																																																

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85															

[illegible]

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

No					
Throw					

[illegible]

No					
Throw					

[illegible]





## SCORES

Scorer's remarks:

No Time                      No Time

[illegible]

No Time                      No Time

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

No - Time	No. Time
1 - 10	1 - 10
2 - 10	2 - 10
3 - 10	3 - 10
4 - 10	4 - 10
5 - 10	5 - 10
6 - 10	6 - 10
7 - 10	7 - 10
8 - 10	8 - 10
9 - 10	9 - 10
10 - 10	10 - 10

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

No.	Time	No.	Time
1	10:00	1	10:00
2	10:05	2	10:05
3	10:10	3	10:10
4	10:15	4	10:15
5	10:20	5	10:20
6	10:25	6	10:25
7	10:30	7	10:30
8	10:35	8	10:35
9	10:40	9	10:40
10	10:45	10	10:45
11	10:50	11	10:50
12	10:55	12	10:55
13	11:00	13	11:00
14	11:05	14	11:05
15	11:10	15	11:10
16	11:15	16	11:15
17	11:20	17	11:20
18	11:25	18	11:25
19	11:30	19	11:30
20	11:35	20	11:35
21	11:40	21	11:40
22	11:45	22	11:45
23	11:50	23	11:50
24	11:55	24	11:55
25	12:00	25	12:00
26	12:05	26	12:05
27	12:10	27	12:10
28	12:15	28	12:15
29	12:20	29	12:20
30	12:25	30	12:25
31	12:30	31	12:30
32	12:35	32	12:35
33	12:40	33	12:40
34	12:45	34	12:45
35	12:50	35	12:50
36	12:55	36	12:55
37	1:00	37	1:00
38	1:05	38	1:05
39	1:10	39	1:10
40	1:15	40	1:15
41	1:20	41	1:20
42	1:25	42	1:25
43	1:30	43	1:30
44	1:35	44	1:35
45	1:40	45	1:40
46	1:45	46	1:45
47	1:50	47	1:50
48	1:55	48	1:55
49	2:00	49	2:00
50	2:05	50	2:05
51	2:10	51	2:10
52	2:15	52	2:15
53	2:20	53	2:20
54	2:25	54	2:25
55	2:30	55	2:30
56	2:35	56	2:35
57	2:40	57	2:40
58	2:45	58	2:45
59	2:50	59	2:50
60	2:55	60	2:55
61	3:00	61	3:00
62	3:05	62	3:05
63	3:10	63	3:10
64	3:15	64	3:15
65	3:20	65	3:20
66	3:25	66	3:25
67	3:30	67	3:30
68	3:35	68	3:35
69	3:40	69	3:40
70	3:45	70	3:45
71	3:50	71	3:50
72	3:55	72	3:55
73	4:00	73	4:00
74	4:05	74	4:05
75	4:10	75	4:10
76	4:15	76	4:15
77	4:20	77	4:20
78	4:25	78	4:25
79	4:30	79	4:30
80	4:35	80	4:35
81	4:40	81	4:40
82	4:45	82	4:45
83	4:50	83	4:50
84	4:55	84	4:55
85	5:00	85	5:00
86	5:05	86	5:05
87	5:10	87	5:10
88	5:15	88	5:15
89	5:20	89	5:20
90	5:25	90	5:25
91	5:30	91	5:30
92	5:35	92	5:35
93	5:40	93	5:40

[illegible]

Time at end of regular time : \_\_\_\_\_

Score (only if drawn) : \_\_\_\_\_

Overtime periods : YES / NO

[illegible][illegible]

Time at end of free throws : \_\_\_\_\_





RESULT

\_\_\_\_\_  
Team A VS \_\_\_\_\_  
Team B

\_\_\_\_\_  
Score A VS \_\_\_\_\_  
Score B

Protest: YES / NO

Protest: YES / NO

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature coach \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature coach

scorer	head referee	asst referee
--------	--------------	--------------

Official's remarks

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

O.K. Technical Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_ O.K. Tournament Secretary: \_\_\_\_\_

Tournament direction remarks \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_









# SHOT RECORD SHEET

date	time	nr	pool	m/w	venue
------	------	----	------	-----	-------

TEAM A \_\_\_\_\_

TEAM B \_\_\_\_\_

REGULAR TIME - FIRST HALF \_\_\_\_\_

TEAM: \_\_\_\_\_

TEAM: \_\_\_\_\_

REGULAR TIME - SECOND HALF \_\_\_\_\_

TEAM: \_\_\_\_\_

TEAM: \_\_\_\_\_

OVERTIME - FIRST HALF \_\_\_\_\_

TEAM: \_\_\_\_\_

TEAM: \_\_\_\_\_

OVERTIME - SECOND HALF \_\_\_\_\_

TEAM: \_\_\_\_\_

TEAM: \_\_\_\_\_

shot recorder (name)

signature





INTERNATIONAL BLIND SPORTS ASSOCIATION

LINE-UP SHEET

date	time	nr	pool	m/w
------	------	----	------	-----

TEAM: \_\_\_\_\_





The order of free throws shall be determined by the order of players as indicated on this line-up sheet.

De hiernaast aangegeven volgorde van spelers bepaalt in geval van vrije worpen de werpvolgorde van de spelers.

Order	#	Name	First name
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Coach (name):

Signature:



# GOALBALL

# PROTEST FORM

## GAME DATA

GAME DATA					
date	time	no	pool	m/f	venue

TEAM A \_\_\_\_\_

TEAM B \_\_\_\_\_

PERSONAL DATA

PERSONAL DATA		
name	country	function

# PROTEST

[illegible]

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Paid: \_\_\_\_\_ Initials: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_





RESULT

Australia vs The Netherlands

Team A

Team B

3

Score A

4

Score B

Protest: YES (NO)

Protest: YES (NO)

Signature

coach

Signature

coach

score	Hand - Schreier	head referee	Brian McKee	assist referee	Theresa Smith
-------	-----------------	--------------	-------------	----------------	---------------

Official's remarks

Player No 3 Australia: Two small cuts in face produced by eyeshades (ball smashing in face in defence) BM.



INTERNATIONAL BLIND SPORTS ASSOCIATION

SPECIMEN

GOALBALL

SCORE SHEET

date	17-10-86	time	14.30	no	117	pool	RR	m/f	F	venue	Jo Gerris Roermond
head referee	Brian McKee	assist referee	Louise de Groot	score	Jose Pauwels	time-keeper	Theresa Smith	goal judge	Cary Penninx	goal judge	Bert Janssen
goal judge	Vera Vergoosen	goal judge	Geert Laurensen	goal judge	Cary Penninx	goal judge	Bert Janssen	goal judge	Bert Janssen	goal judge	Bert Janssen

TEAM A AUSTRALIA

TEAM B THE NETHERLANDS

No	Name	First name
1	Day	Kerry-Ann
2	Mills	Marilyn
3	Lowder	Jenny
4	Murphy	Margaret
5	Stevens	Robyn
Co	Pietrus	Jenny
ESC	O'Meara	Eileen
ESC		

No	Name	First name
1	Van Lier	Viola
3	Huyssen	Lidia
5	Van der Sar	Corrie
4	Berkhout	Anneke
6	Groeneveld	Sandra
2	Snykers	Annelie
Co	Gudde	Henriette
ESC	Akkersdijk	Bart
ESC	Van Dongen	Arend

O.K. Technical Supervisor: ✓ O.K. Tournament Secretary: ✓

Tournament direction remarks

TOSS Winner: The Netherlands

Throw/Defend Left/Right

Loser: Australia

Throw/Defend Left/Right

check-in official Marly Lensen

signature

M Lensen

time

14.26

Official's remarks







# GOALBALL

SPECIMEN

## SHOT RECORD SHEET

date	time	no	pool	m/f	venue
17-10-86	14.30	117	RR	F	JO GERRIS - ROERMOND

TEAM A

AUSTRALIA

TEAM B

THE NETHERLANDS

### REGULAR TIME - FIRST HALF

TEAM:

THE NETHERLANDS

3-3-5-3-5-5-3-3-5

5-3-4-3-4-3-3-4-3

4-3-3-4-4

TEAM:

AUSTRALIA

3-2-3-2-1-3-2-3-1

3-3-2-2-1-3-2-3-3

1-2-3-1

### REGULAR TIME - SECOND HALF

TEAM:

AUSTRALIA

1-2-3-1-3-2-3-2-3

1-3-3-2-3-2-2-1-2

3-2-3-1-2-1-3

TEAM:

THE NETHERLANDS

3-3-4-4-3-3-4-4-3

6-6-4-6-4-6-4-6-6

4-6-6-4-2-6

### OVERTIME - FIRST HALF

TEAM:

TEAM:

### OVERTIME - SECOND HALF

TEAM:

TEAM:

shot recorder (name)

signature

*F. A. B.*





**f:Throw O:Goal Δ:Own Goal**

Time: 1435

UDS

[illegible]

Scorer's remarks:

[illegible]

F\_\_\_\_\_ Time: 14.49

[illegible][illegible]

Score (only if drawn)

3-3

## Overtime periods

YES / NO

Time: 15.08

No	3	2	1	5	4
----	---	---	---	---	---

(Toss winner)

No	31	542
----	----	-----

loss loss)

Time at end of free throws : 15.26





**APPENDIX D**









# Goal Ball Defensive Statistic Sheet

Date \_\_\_\_\_
 Teams \_\_\_\_\_

Count \_\_\_\_\_
 Time \_\_\_\_\_
 vs \_\_\_\_\_

Game # \_\_\_\_\_
 Score \_\_\_\_\_
 Winner \_\_\_\_\_
 Loser \_\_\_\_\_

#U — Block Unassisted  
#A — Block Assisted

Team		1st Half		2nd Half		Totals		1st Half		2nd Half		Totals		
	Team	Pos	#	U	A	U	A	U	A	U	A	U	A	
Team Total														
Team		1st Half		2nd Half		Totals		1st Half		2nd Half		Totals		
	Team	Pos	#	U	A	U	A	U	A	U	A	U	A	
Team Total														
Defensive Scorer														

Defensive Score: \_\_\_\_\_





Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Tournament \_\_\_\_\_

Place \_\_\_\_\_

pg 11

[illegible][illegible]

TOTALS

Wins \_\_\_\_\_

Ties \_\_\_\_\_

Losses \_\_\_\_\_

Total Points \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

Team	Totals
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
18	18
19	19
20	20
21	21
22	22
23	23
24	24
25	25
26	26
27	27
28	28
29	29
30	30
31	31
32	32
33	33
34	34
35	35
36	36
37	37
38	38
39	39
40	40
41	41
42	42
43	43
44	44
45	45
46	46
47	47
48	48
49	49
50	50
51	51
52	52
53	53
54	54
55	55
56	56
57	57
58	58
59	59
60	60
61	61
62	62
63	63
64	64
65	65
66	66
67	67
68	68
69	69
70	70
71	71
72	72
73	73
74	74
75	75
76	76
77	77
78	78
79	79
80	80
81	81
82	82
83	83
84	84
85	85
86	86
87	87
88	88
89	89
90	90
91	91
92	92
93	93
94	94
95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

TOTALS





## **APPENDIX E**



## REFEREE POINTERS

Many rules require a more complete explanation of the intent of the rule so that officials interpret the rule correctly. Following is a summary of the "Referee pointers" provided by IBSA in the Goalball Officials Certification Program, Level One Manual, August 1987.

<u>RULE NUMBER</u>	<u>REFEREE POINTERS</u>
1.1.2	Goal measurements tolerance: Inside measurements are 130 plus or minus 2cm high and 900 plus or minus 5cm wide.
1.1.8	"Out of bounds" is any area outside of the court. A ball is considered "In bounds" when any part of the ball is touching the line. In the interest of keeping the game moving, if the ball is controlled by a defensive player and is only slightly out of bounds, then the play should be allowed to continue.
1.1.9	The plane of the ball must completely cross the plane of the line. See also rule 4.5.1.
1.2.2.d.	If, during a time-out situation, bench players enter the court, those players must wear their eyeshades. Any touching of eyeshades by the players will be considered as an adjustment and, therefore, penalized.
1.2.3	Team benches should be positioned as close as possible to the scorer's table.
1.2.4	Advise the spectators before and during the game about noise as they become excited because of close calls. Should there be <u>any abnormal</u> noise causing the teams a disadvantage, then play should be whistled dead immediately.
2.1.2	The same player may be substituted more than once. No substitutions during a penalty throw either attacking or defense.
2.1.3	Substitution will not be allowed until the team has been acknowledged by name. Hand signals shall be used to indicate substitution to the head referee. The coach must indicate, by holding up his fingers, the number of the jersey of the player(s) he wishes to substitute.
2.3.2	A timeout can be called when either team has the ball.
3.2.1.i.	If a player throws the ball before he is allowed to, the throw will be nullified.
3.2.2	Can also stop the play for any infraction missed by the head referee, but never when the ball is rolling.
3.2.3.c.	Referee's decision is final on all goals.





- 3.2.3.d. Only when instructed by the referee; this must only be case of pending injury. See also 4.7.1.
- 3.2.6 Anytime the referee is in doubt, he should call an "official's time-out and confer with the other referees to rectify the problem. The assistant referee may call an official time-out but never when the ball is rolling.
- 4.1.2 When the time has expired and the horn is sounded - the game is over. Silence must be enforced until this time, as spectator noise (in a close game) would distract the players from hearing the ball, thus putting them at a disadvantage.
- 4.1.4 There shall be a three-minute break between the two overtime halves.
- 4.2 This must be called as soon as the ball is released and the horn is sounded. The penalty also carries over half-time. See also 6.1.2 throws will not be carried over from regulation time to overtime.
- 4.2.2 Both the sidelines and back goal line are considered out of bounds here.
- 4.2.4 See Referee's Call "Highball."
- 4.2.6 After control of the ball has been gained, the ball shall be considered to be in offensive play. Should the ball appear to be "dead" in the team area the "10 second" penalty shall be assessed.
- Any ball in the throwing area or neutral area which no player is attempting to field shall be deemed a dead ball. The referee shall stop the play and return the ball to the defensive team.
- 4.3.4 See also 4.2.6
- 4.3.5 This must be whistled dead immediately after the ball crosses the center line.
- 4.4.2 When a team is on offense and they cause the ball to result in an "out of bounds" situation, then the ball is considered to be a turnover and awarded to the defensive team.
- Passing the ball over the team area's front limitation line is not an infraction.



- 4.5.1 Any movement (accidental or otherwise) that causes the ball to completely cross the vertical plane of the goal line within the goal net shall result in a goal being scored. Applies both offensively and defensively. For example, a player's backswing may extend into his own net, resulting in an opponents's score. If the backswing does cross the plane of the goal line, the goal judge will signal accordingly. If a goal is scored at the expiration of time, that goal will count if the plane of the ball has passed the goal line before the expiration of play in the opinion of the head referee.
- 4.7.1 Delay of game shall be called any time the team is intentionally delaying the game.
- 5.1.4 However, this third overtime period shall not last longer than five minutes. If at the expiration of this third overtime period a tie still exists, this tie shall be broken by Rule 7.
- 6.1.2 Offensive penalties are called immediately and defensive penalties are delayed until defensive control is obtained.
- 6.1.3 Team penalties "delay of game" and "unsportsmanlike conduct" are very serious penalties. Be sure your call is well justified. A coach must indicate by holding up his fingers, the number on the jersey of the player(s) he wishes to remove during a team penalty situation.
- 6.1.4 The clock will start upon start of play as signalled by the referee calling "play." No team may have a substitution during a penalty situation. The procedure for calling penalties shall be: (a) whistle to indicate penalty; (b) check departing players; (c) check ready at both ends; (d) roll ball to throwing team; (e) whistle to indicate commencement of throw; (f) call play; (g) indicate goal/blocked out; (h) whistle to restart game.
- 6.1.5 Players eliminated may not be replaced during the game. A player eliminated from the game for unsportsmanlike conduct may not be replaced during that game.
- 6.1.5.b. Be sure of this call. Slow balls are a deliberate tactic used by some teams to catch the other team off guard.
- 6.2.1 This shall be considered a "turnover." The referee's procedure for calling an infraction will be: (a) whistle once to indicate infraction; (b) roll ball to throwing team, if necessary; (c) whistle once to restart; (d) calls "play."
- 6.2.2.c See also 4.4.2





7.1.1 Never in the medal round of the tournament.

7.1.2 Players injured at the moment of the free throw situation, and considered not able to play by the tournament physician, will be scratched from the line-up sheet. If in a free throw situation, players will be moved to opposite side of court. All players will have to wear their eyeshades. Coaches must remain on team bench until game is completed. Players eliminated from competition or players injured at the moment of free throw situation and considered unable to continue by the tournament physician will be scratched from the line-up card and all players with a lower order on the line-up card will be moved up accordingly.



## REFEREE MECHANICS

To begin the game the referee will call "ready," whistle three times and roll the ball into play. Any time the whistle stops play, official play begins again by the return of the ball to the throwing team, the sound of the whistle and the call "play" when the player has control of the ball. 3 whistles indicate the start of the game or half, 2 whistles indicate a goal, 1 whistle indicates a penalty, infraction or any official break in play.

For penalty the referee shall call the name of the penalty and the number of the offending player. For infractions, whistle then name the infraction, roll the ball to the throwing team if necessary, and whistle again and call play.

In any situation, should the player throw the ball before the Referee has indicated he may do so, it is a turnover and a loss of the ball.

### BALL HANDLING PROCEDURE

When the ball is thrown "out of bounds," the referee will call "Out" (without blowing the whistle). Should the ball be lost in the crowd, then a whistle stoppage is necessary.

The nearest goal judge will return the ball to the nearest player when the referee calls "Play." Should there have been a whistle on the play, then the referee shall return the ball, blow the whistle and call "Play" to restart the game.

NOTE: "Play" shall be called only when the player has control of the ball.

### REFEREE'S CALLS

The calls by the referee shall be:

Ready

Play

Time-out for...

Out/Play

Blocked out/Play

Third time, number...

Blocked

Highball, number...

Ten seconds

Illegal defense, number...

Goal, for..., Score e.g. two or three

Substitution for..., number..., for number...

Medical substitution for..., number... for number...

Official's time out

Turnover of ball

Dead ball

Delay of the game

Unsportsmanlike conduct, number... or team penalty

Eyeshades

Coaching

Stepover

Medical time-out

Bouncing ball

Ball over

Loss of orientation, number...





## DEFINITIONS

BLOCKING:	On defense this can be done in any manner as long as it is done in the team area.
BOUNCING BALL:	When the ball reaches the defensive teams throwing area and the ball is still bouncing it is an infraction; refer to.
CONTROL:	Control of the ball is established once the ball has been stopped and is in the grasp of the defensive team. Delay of game is the judgement of the Head Referee.
DELAY OF GAME:	Once the team has gained control of the ball, they have 10 seconds to make an attempted goal. It is the judgement of the Head Referee if the team is making an attempt to control a blocked ball.
THREE CONSECUTIVE THROWS:	This occurs when the same player from one team throws the ball three(3) times without his/her teammates throwing the ball.
ILLEGAL DEFENSE:	This occurs when the defensive team is coming out of the team area to block the ball.
INFRACTION:	Infractions result in the loss of the ball; <u>no</u> penalty throw.
THROWS: (legal)	Any time the ball is released while the thrower is inside the team area, and the ball touched the floor inside the offensive throwing area.
(illegal)	These are throws in which the thrower is not in the team area or steps out of the team area when throwing; also if the ball doesn't land in the throwing area.
TIME OUTS:	An official time-out is called whenever the official deems necessary. Team time-outs are called only when in control of the ball. One 45 second time-out per half is permitted to each team.

### SUMMARY OF INFRACTIONS (loss of ball) AND PENALTY:

- bouncing ball.
- starting with a whole foot or hand forward.
- when passing to a teammate and the ball goes out of bounds.

### INDIVIDUAL PENALTY (one player removed from court):

- high ball.
- illegal defense.
- consecutive throws.
- delay for orientation.
- court penalty.
- adjusting eyeshade without permission.

### TEAM PENALTY (two players removed):

- bench penalty.
- unsportsmanlike conduct.
- stalling (10 sec.)



## APPENDIX F





USABA NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS  
ORDER OF FINISH

YEAR	CHAMPIONSHIP SITE TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR	WOMEN	MEN
1977	WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIV. MACOMB, ILLINOIS DR. DAVID BEAVER	No competition held	No competition held
1978	WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIV. MACOMB, ILLINOIS DR. DAVID BEAVER	1. Indiana Rockets 2. Texas IV 3. Oklahoma	1. Missouri Mules, St. Louis 2. Maryland 3. Oklahoma
1979	UNIV. OF WASHINGTON SEATTLE, WASHINGTON DON BANFORD	1. Whiz Kids, Illinois 2. Oklahoma 3. Indiana	1. Quad City Bombers, IL 2. Iowa #1 3. Oklahoma
1980	WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIV. MACOMB, ILLINOIS DR. DAVID BEAVER	1. Whiz Kids, Illinois 2. New Jersey #2 3. Oklahoma	1. Midwest Bombers, Kansas 2. Indiana Rollers 3. Oklahoma
1981	S. E. MISSOURI UNIV. CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO. DR. TOM RISCH	1. New Jersey #1 2. Missouri #1 3. Illinois Whiz Kids	1. Tru-Sight, New Mexico 2. Missouri 3. Oklahoma
1982	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AUSTIN, TEXAS LOIS GRIFFITHS	1. New Jersey #1 2. Whiz Kids, Illinois 3. New Jersey #2 4. Missouri	1. Oklahoma 2. New Mexico 3. PhD's, Minnesota 4. Missouri



YEAR	CHAMPIONSHIP SITE TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR	WOMEN	MEN
1983	UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA MISSOULA, MONTANA HARLEY LEWIS	1. New Jersey 2. Whiz Birds 3. Indiana	1. Indiana Cardinals 2. Kentucky Bourbonbons 3. New Jersey
1984	ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI KATHY KINGSTON	1. Missouri 2. New Jersey 3. Minnesota Armadillos 4. Minnesota Chargers	1. Missouri 2. Kentucky 3. Quad City 4. S.C. Magnetic Force
1985	MONICLAIR STATE COLLEGE MONICLAIR, NEW JERSEY DR. TIM SULLIVAN	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.
1986	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIV. LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA DAVE SANFILLIPPO	1. Minnesota 2. New Jersey 3. Oklahoma 4. Illinois - Missouri	1. Indiana 2. Missouri 3. Illinois
1987	UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO DOMINGUEZ, GUTTERREZ, MARSHALL	1. New Jersey 2. Oklahoma 3. Illinois 4. Kalamazoo Lakers	1. Missouri 2. Indiana 3. Texas 4. Magnetic Force
1988	IUPUI/BUTLER UNIVERSITY INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA TOM BOTTORFF, OLMSTEAD KRIEBEL, MONEYMAKER	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.





## **APPENDIX G**



USABA NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS  
ORDER OF FINISH AND TEAM MEMBERS

<u>CHAMPIONSHIP YEAR &amp; SITE</u>	<u>WOMEN ORDER OF FINISH</u>	<u>TEAM MEMBERS (GOALS)</u>	<u>MEN ORDER OF FINISH</u>	<u>TEAM MEMBERS (GOALS)</u>
#1 - 1977	No goalball competition			
#2 - 1978 Macomb, IL	1. Indiana Rockets	Beth Bishop Kim Caseltine (5) Kathy Denton Beth Krise Dena Smith (5)	1. Missouri Mules	T. Robinson D. Tato G. Williams Robert Wright
	2. Texas IV	T. Bennett (5) C. Moore (8)	2. Maryland	
	3. Oklahoma	Jane Fore (4)	3. Oklahoma	Bobby Cooper (10) M. Kueber (19) Bob Gholson (7)





CHAMPIONSHIP  
YEAR & STATE

WOMEN  
ORDER OF FINISH

MEN  
ORDER OF FINISH

TEAM MEMBERS  
(GOALS)

TEAM MEMBERS  
(GOALS)

#3 - 1979  
Seattle, WA

1. Whiz Kids, Illinois

Angie Garlick (11)  
T. Hunkeapillar  
Joyce Townsend  
Carolyn Wolfe

1. Quad-City  
Bombers,  
Illinois

J. Danley (16)  
Jim Neppel  
Richard Regan  
J. Russell (17)

2. Oklahoma

A. Herrion (12)  
T. Whitmore (9)

2. Iowa

Chuck Edwards (15)

3. Indiana

Beth Bishop (10)  
Lynette  
Pam Chimento

3. Oklahoma

Bobby Cooper (18)

#4 - 1980  
Macomb, IL

1. Whiz Kids

Angie Garlick (44)  
T. Hunkeapillar  
Joyce Townsend  
Carolyn Wolfe

1. Midwest Bomber  
Kansas City,  
KS

Curtis Clark  
Bill Hines  
Jerry Campbell  
Monte Brown

2. New Jersey #2

Diane Distafano  
Karen Helmacy (26)  
Veronica Mitchell  
Laura Walker

2. Indiana Rollers

John Bonner  
Jeff Claxon  
Robert Gholson  
Kevin Sparks  
Todd Wasson (21)

3. Oklahoma

Cheryl Bullard  
Jane Fore  
Aunita Herrion (32)  
Denise Lindquist  
Tina Whitmore

3. Oklahoma

Smokie Bonner  
Tim Crowder  
John Outliff  
Bugs Houston



CHAMPIONSHIP  
YEAR & STATE

WOMEN  
ORDER OF FINISH

#5 - 1981  
Cape Girardeau, MO

1. New Jersey #1

2. Missouri

3. Illinois

MEN  
ORDER OF FINISH

TEAM MEMBERS  
(GOALS)

Diane Distafano  
Karen Helmacy  
Maureen Ryan  
Laura Walker

Connie Hedge  
Tonia McHugh  
Sheryal Slobaszewski  
April Straw  
Sharyl Townson

Angela Garlick  
M. Henderson  
Chris Montgomery  
Carolyn Wolfe

TEAM MEMBERS  
(GOALS)

Jesus Bautista  
Tom Lundstrum  
Ray Marshall  
Frank Wells

George Morris  
Tony Simmons  
Randy Wallace  
Gary Williams  
Robert Wright

Smokie Bonner  
Curtis Clark  
John Cutliff





CHAMPIONSHIP  
YEAR & SITE

WOMEN

ORDER OF FINISH

#6 - 1982  
Austin, TX

1. New Jersey #1

2. Whiz Kids - Illinois

3. New Jersey #2

4. Missouri

#7 - 1983  
Missoula, MT

1. New Jersey

2. Whiz Birds

3. Indiana

TEAM MEMBERS  
(GOALS)

Karen Helmacy  
Maureen Ryan  
Laura Walker  
Janet Rowley  
Diane Distafano

April Saunders  
Karen Helmacy  
Maureen Ryan  
Michelle Gizzi  
Veronica Mitchell  
Elizabeth Phillipio

Norma Brown  
Peggy Barred  
Tonya McHugh  
Sharyl Townson

Kathy Denton  
Lori Bennett  
Sheryal Slobaszewski

MEN

ORDER OF FINISH

1. Oklahoma

2. New Mexico

3. PhD's, Minnesota

4. Missouri

1. Indiana Cardinals

2. Kentucky Bourbons

3. New Jersey

TEAM MEMBERS  
(GOALS)

Smokie Bonner  
John Cutliff  
Sam Webster

Jon Culvahouse  
Jeff May  
Jerry Gibson  
Jim Gibbons  
Joe Secrist

Reni Jackson  
Ken Jones  
Gary Mudd  
Sam Parker

James Holland  
Tuan Linsinbigler  
Mark Mosley  
Frank Simon  
Kevin Szott



**CHAMPIONSHIP  
YEAR & SITE**

**WOMEN  
ORDER OF FINISH**

#8 - 1984  
St. Louis, MO

1. Missouri

2. New Jersey

3. Minnesota Armadillos

4. Minnesota Chargers

**MEN**

**ORDER OF FINISH**

1. Missouri

2. Kentucky

3. Quad City Bombers-IL

4. S.C. Magnetic Force

**TEAM MEMBERS**

Norma Brown (15)  
Peggy Barred (3)  
Patricia Davis (0)  
Tonya McHugh (41)  
Ramona Thompson (0)

Michelle Gizza (0)  
Karen Helmacy (12)  
Veronica Mitchell (3)  
Maureen Ryan (16)  
April Saunders (1)  
Laura Walker (9)

Patty Baxter (27)  
Debbra Cornik (4)  
Mary Jean Hoover (11)  
Mary Jo Moore (37)  
Gail Mullner (4)  
Mary Vango (12)

Dennis Brown (0)  
George Morris (25)  
Randy Wallace (0)  
Gary Williams (24)

Reni Jackson (14)  
Sam Parker (4)  
Gary Mudd (2)

Jim Comen (8)  
Jeff Miller (9)  
Don Mott (3)  
James Russell (12)  
James Neppel (12)

Chuck Gilbert (3)  
Lonzie Jenkins (7)  
Anthony Nelson (3)





<u>CHAMPIONSHIP YEAR &amp; SITE</u>	<u>WOMEN ORDER OF FINISH</u>	<u>TEAM MEMBERS (GOALS)</u>	<u>MEN ORDER OF FINISH</u>	<u>TEAM MEMBERS (GOALS)</u>
#9 - 1985 Montclair, NJ	1. 2. 3.		1. 2. 3.	
#10 - 1986 Long Beach, CA	1. Minnesota	Mary Armstrong (6) Patricia Baxter (10) Gail Mullner (1)	1. Indiana	Kenny Bennett (0) Tom Bottorff (3) Jon Culvahouse (13) Jeff May (0) Joe Secrist (4) Jerry Windell (12)
	2. New Jersey	Catherine Fasno (0) Kristine Heist Karen Helmacy (4) Ruthann Mathews (0) Michelle Michelson (0) Maureen Ryan (7) April Saunders (1)	2. Missouri	Robert Crockett (0) Darryl Holden, (0) Darnell Jacobs (0) George Morris (9) Mike Watkins (0) Gary Williams (6) Robert Wright (6)
	3. Oklahoma	Leanne Brackett (0) Donna Budeau (13) Tiwanda Caldwell (3) Becky Keen (2) Oleana Keller (11) Traci Scott (0)	3. Windy City	Edwin Hall Don Mott James Neppel James Osmon Richard Regan
	4. Illinois-Missouri	Sandy Abbadusky (10) Angela Garlick (30)	4. Kansas-Arkansas	



**CHAMPIONSHIP  
YEAR & STATE**

**WOMEN  
ORDER OF FINISH**

**TEAM MEMBERS  
(GOALS)**

**MEN  
TEAM MEMBERS  
(GOALS)**

#11 1987  
Albuquerque, NM

1. New Jersey

1. Cathy Fasano (4)
2. Karen Helmacy (7)
3. Laurel King (0)
4. Maureen Ryan (22)
5. April Saunders (1)

1. Missouri

1. Darryl Holden (1)
2. Danny Lawrence (2)
3. George Morris (13)
4. Gary Williams (7)
5. Robert Wright (10)

2. Oklahoma

1. Patti Baxter (31)
2. Donna Budeau (8)
3. Tiwanda Caldwell (1)
4. Yvonne Hamm (1)
5. Trina Nixon (2)
6. Charzetta Wesley (0)

2. Indiana

1. Kenny Bennett (1)
2. Tom Bottorff (1)
3. Jon Culvahouse (2)
4. Jeff May (4)
5. Jerry Windell (10)

3. Illinois

1. Sandy Abbadusky (13)
2. Angie Garlick (33)
3. Dana Henderson (2)
4. Chris Montgomery (3)

3. Texas

1. Ernest Cook (8)
2. Mike Garrett (3)
3. Antonio Ramirez (5)
4. DeWayne Sparks (8)





## APPENDIX H



# 1976 Olympics for the Disabled Toronto, Canada

<u>Team Leader</u>	<u>Coach</u>	<u>Team Members</u>	<u>Order of Finish</u>
DR. CHARLES BUELL San Juan Capistrano, CA	DAVID BEAVER Macomb, Illinois	WINFORD HAYNES New Mexico JIM MASTRO South Dakota	1. 2. 3. Denmark

## Notes:

27 men and women were selected to represent the U.S. in the 1976, Olympiad.  
12 track and field and swimming athletes  
10 wrestlers  
5 distance runners  
Won a total of 14 medals, 3 gold





First World Goal (TOR) Ball Championship  
 Vöcklemarkt, Austria  
 June 11 - 18, 1978

<u>TEAM LEADER</u>	<u>COACH</u>	<u>TEAM MEMBER</u>	<u>ORDER OF FINISH</u>
DAVID BEAVER Macomb, Illinois	STEPHEN KEARNEY Muskogee, Oklahoma Head Coach	ROBERT GHOLSON Indiana	1. Bundesrepublik
		JOHN BOWMAN Indiana	2. Osterreich I
	AL ERRICO New Jersey Assistant		3. Osterreich II
			4. Danemark
			5. Italien
			6. Belgien
			7. Israel
			8. Kanada
			9. USA
			10. Sudafika
			11. Grossbritannien



# EUROPEAN TOUR 1979

## LEADER

DAVID BEAVER  
Macomb, Illinois

## COACH

STEVE KEARNEY  
Head Coach, OK  
ROSANNA COPELAND  
Assistant, OK  
AL ERRICO  
Assistant, NJ

## TEAM

JOHN BOWMAN - Indiana  
FRANK BRYANT - Virginia  
CHARLES BRYANT - Virginia  
CHUCK EDWARDS - Iowa  
JAMES JORDAN - Tennessee  
MIKE LAWSON - Washington  
JAMES NEPPL - Illinois  
RICK REGAN - Illinois  
TIM RUSSELL - Illinois

## ORDER OF FINISH

USA - A  
OSTRIG  
V-TYSK  
DAN - B  
DAN - A  
USA - B  
DAN - C  
USA - C

## Notes:

Left from Chicago July 28, 1979; returned August 13; 17 day trip  
USA won 8 out of 9 games in UK  
August 2 on to Copenhagen - 8 team played August 4  
3 Denmark, 3 USA, 1 German, 1 Austrian  
3 USA team finished 1,6,8  
1 = Neppl, Edwards, Bowman  
Austria - Aug 8 - 4 - 5 teams besides 3 USA teams  
team A came in third  
2 - Suditrol, Wien, Oberosterr, Karnten  
B & C = 6 and 8th  
Also selected for the team but did not go:  
BOBBY COOPER - Oklahoma  
RENI JACKSON - Kentucky  
MIKE OSBORNE - Kentucky





1980  
SIXTH SUMMER OLYMPICS FOR THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED  
ARNHEIM, HOLLAND

<u>TEAM LEADER</u>	<u>COACH</u>	<u>TEAM MEMBERS</u>	<u>ORDER OF FINISH</u>
DR. DAVID BEAVER Macomb, Illinois	EUGENIA S. KRIEBEL Indianapolis, Indiana Head Coach	JOHN BOWMAN Indiana	WEST GERMANY United States Netherland
JOE R. DOMINGUEZ Albuquerque, New Mexico Assistant team leader		CHUCK EDWARDS Iowa	Austria Belgium Yugoslavia Finland Israel Canada Denmark Egypt Great Britain
		STEVE KLEIN Iowa	
		JIM MASTRO South Dakota	
		JIM NEPPL Illinois	



# INTERNATIONAL INVITATIONAL COMPETITION 1981 - Denmark

<u>TEAM LEADER</u>	<u>COACH</u>	<u>TEAM MEMBERS</u>	<u>ORDER OF FINISH</u>
JOE R. DOMINGUEZ Albuquerque, New Mexico	MIKE HOLLIFIELD Spartanburg, S.C. Head Coach, Men	RENI JACKSON Kentucky SMOKIE BONNER Oklahoma CURTIS CLARK Kansas GEORGE MORRIS Missouri ANGELA GARLICK Illinois KAREN HELMACY New Jersey TONIA MCHUGH Missouri SHERYAL SLOBASZEWSKI Nebraska PAMELA CHIMENTO Indiana CAROLYN WOLFE Illinois JOYCE TOWNSEND Illinois JANE FORE Oklahoma KATHY DENTON Indiana	USA AUSTRIA DENMARK  USA - BLUE - HELMACY, FORE, SLOBASZEWSKI  USA - WHITE - GARLICK, MCHUGH, DENTON  USA - RED - CHIMENTO, WOLFE, TOWNSEND  DENMARK  GERMANY 2  GERMANY 1
	ROSANNA COPELAND Muskogee, Oklahoma Head Coach, Women		

Notes:

1981 - Denmark - USA red, white and blue women's teams never lost to another country. Losses were against each other. This was the first time women competed internationally. This trip was designed to spark interest and encourage more countries to enter women's teams in 1982 World Championships.





DEMONSTRATION TEAM TO PANAMA

AUGUST 1981

PART OF "FRIENDLY COMPETITION" IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE VII CONGRESO PANAMERICANO PRO-CIEGOS.  
ALSO AN EFFORT TO ENCOURAGE ENTRANTS INTO 1982

WORLD GOAL BALL CHAMPIONSHIP - NO GOAL BALL COMPETITION

TEAM LEADER

LOIS GRIFFIN  
Austin, Texas

PRESENTERS

JOE R. DOMINGUEZ  
New Mexico

EUGENIA KRIEBEL  
Indiana

DEMONSTRATION GROUP

CATHY BROWN  
Montana

RODNEY HYDER  
Texas

GLORIA LOPEZ  
New Mexico

RAY MARSHALL  
New Mexico

CHRIS MONTGOMERY  
Illinois

MARIE SERRATT  
Ohio

ALOHA SHORT  
Texas

PITA QUINTANA  
New Mexico



1981  
Friendly Games - Mexico City

<u>TEAM LEADER</u>	<u>COACH</u>	<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>ORDER OF FINISH</u>
JOE R. DOMINGUEZ Albuquerque, NM	BOB LATTY Indiana Goal Ball Coach	BILLY AGUIRRE New Mexico RAY MARSHALL New Mexico BARRY NOLAND Tennessee RODNEY HYDER Texas	USA CANADA MEXICO
SUE WHITTINGTON Chicago, Illinois Assistant Team Leader		GLORIA LOPEZ New Mexico BECKY LAY Kansas MARIA SERRAT Ohio PITA QUINTANA New Mexico	USA CANADA MEXICO





SELECTION CAMP - ST. LOUIS, MO  
(World Goal Ball Championship Team)  
February 19-21, 1982

COACHES & STAFF

ROSANNA COPELAND  
Oklahoma  
TOM CULLITON  
Missouri  
JOE DOMINGUEZ  
New Mexico  
STEPHEN KEARNEY  
Oklahoma  
GENIE KRIEBEL  
Indiana  
ANN SKULDT  
Minnesota

WOMEN ATHLETES

CATHY BROWN  
Montana  
PAM CHIMENTO  
Indiana  
KATHY DENTON  
Indiana  
DIANE DISTAFANO  
New Jersey  
JANE FORE  
Oklahoma  
ANGELA GARLICK  
Illinois  
KAREN HELMACY  
New Jersey  
BECKY LAY  
Kansas  
TONIA MCHUGH  
Missouri  
MARY JO MULLNER  
Minnesota  
CHERYL TOWNSON  
Missouri  
PITA QUINTANA  
New Mexico

MEN ATHLETES

SMOKIE BONNER  
Oklahoma  
JOHN BOWMAN  
Indiana  
HARROLD COLLIER  
Texas  
JIM GIBBONS  
Indiana  
WINFORD HAYNES  
New Mexico  
RENI JACKSON  
Kentucky  
RAY MARSHALL  
New Mexico  
JIM MASTRO  
Texas  
EARL MOORE  
Minnesota  
GEORGE MORRIS  
Missouri  
JIM NEPPL  
Illinois



1982 WORLD GOAL BALL CHAMPIONSHIP  
 BUTLER UNIVERSITY  
 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA  
 (2nd WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS)

<u>TEAM LEADER</u>	<u>COACH</u>	<u>TEAM MEMBERS</u> (GOALS-DEFENSE)	<u>ORDER OF FINISH</u>
JOE R. DOMINGUEZ Albuquerque, New Mexico	STEPHEN KEARNEY Muskogee, Oklahoma Head Coach, Men	SMOKIE BONNER Oklahoma (19) (2)	UNITED STATES NETHERLANDS EGYPT CANADA AUSTRIA GREAT BRITAIN WEST GERMANY DENMARK YUGOSLAVIA ISRAEL FRANCE MEXICO
	TOM CULLITON St. Louis, Missouri Assistant Coach, Men	RENI JACKSON Kentucky (9) (2) GEORGE MORRIS Missouri (3) (99) RAY MARSHALL New Mexico (0) (16) JIM NEPPL Illinois (9) (0)	
	ROSANNA COPELAND Muskogee, Oklahoma Head Coach, Women	ANGELA GARLICK Illinois (13) (12) KAREN HELMACY New Jersey (0) (66) ROVENA JONES Arkansas (5) (0) TONIA MCHUGH Missouri (5) (0) SHERVAL SLOBASZEWSKI Nebraska (2) (0)	UNITED STATES DENMARK CANADA NETHERLANDS AUSTRIA MEXICO
	MIKE HOLIFIELD Spartanburg, S.C. Asst. Coach, Women		







# 1982 WORLD GOAL BALL CHAMPIONSHIP~ INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

USA JUNE 28-JULY 1

BUTLER UNIVERSITY

HINKLE FIELDHOUSE~

## QUALIFICATION

~ ROUND ROBIN ~

TUE. 29 WED. 30



WOMEN'S PLAY

TUE. 29 WED. 30

AUS 0	AUS 0
CAN 2	CAN 0
DEN 5	DEN 6
HOL 7	HOL 4
MEX 0	MEX 0
USA 12	USA 8
CAN 5	CAN 0
DEN 2	DEN 0
AUS 2	AUS 1
USA 6	USA 6
MEX 0	MEX 0
HOL 4	HOL 10
DEN 3	DEN 1
AUS 1	AUS 2
CAN 6	CAN 3
MEX 3	MEX 1
USA 1	USA 0
HOL 0	HOL 0
DEN 11	DEN 4
MEX 2	MEX 4
CAN 0	CAN 0
USA 0	USA 1
HOL 3	HOL 1
AUS 0	AUS 5
USA 4	USA 2
DEN 1	DEN 4
AUS 7	AUS 7
MEX 1	MEX 1
HOL 0	HOL 0
CAN 0	CAN 2

DESIGN:  
"SEVILLA 65"

## FINAL

double elimination

WEDNESDAY 30

USA 3	USA 3
ENG 2	DEN 2
EGY 3	CAN 1
DEN 0	HOL 0
AUS 0	DEN 6
CAN 1	HOL 1
HOL 2	USA 1
GER 0	CAN 0
ENG 2	DEN 1
DEN 0	USA 0
AUS 1	EGY 1
GER 0	CAN 0
USA 0	USA 4
EGY 1	DEN 2
CAN 0	USA 4
HOL 1	DEN 2
ENG 0	USA 4
CAN 1	DEN 2
AUS 0	USA 4
USA 2	DEN 2
EGY 2	USA 4
HOL 9	DEN 2
CAN 2	USA 4
USA 3	DEN 2
EGY 0	USA 4
HOL 0	USA 4
USA 1	USA 4
HOL 0	USA 4

OVERTIME  
\* PLAY 22:25 Hrs

## SCORER STANDING

RANK	NO	MEN'S	CNTRY	GOALS	MOCH.
1	3	JACKSON	USA	21	15
2	2	MIKUXZAK	GER	20	10
3	2	BOMMEL	HOL	13	8
4	5	BROWN	ENG	13	10
5	26	CARON	CAN	10	10
6	3	PALERMO	FRA	9	8
7	1	WURMIG	AUS	9	10
8	3	NOLSOE	DEN	8	9
9	5	BONNER	USA	8	9
10	3	OWIEN	EGY	8	11
11	7	MIROSLAV	YUG	7	7
12	4	MOTY	ISR	7	9
13	4	VOOGHT	HOL	7	9
14	99	RODRIGUE	CAN	7	10
15	2	BELTAGY	EGY	7	10
16	4	NEPPL	USA	7	10
17	3	SPIRO	YUG	6	3
18	3	SCHOFFMANN	AUS	6	8
19	5	LEDUC	CAN	5	6
20	2	SMIDEMANN	DEN	5	7
21	2	ESCAMILLA	MEX	5	8
22	1	KROGH	DEN	5	8
23	2	MORRIS	USA	5	9
24	4	MATTHEWS	ENG	5	9
25	7	KEMENADE	HOL	4	6
26	4	I VO R.	YUG	4	7
27	10	MARINKO	YUG	3	4
28	1	MORTIMER	ENG	3	4
29	2	DACRUZ	FRA	3	8
30	3	TUTTOR	GER	3	8
31	2	COHEN	ISR	3	9
32	2	WELLS	ENG	2	2
33	4	FARAHAT	EGY	2	4
34	4	SCHORINGRIMER	AUS	2	4
35	6	OSTODA	YUG	2	6
36	5	PERACH	ISR	2	9
37	2	KOLLMANN	AUS	2	10
38	5	JENSEN T.	DEN	1	1
39	1	SHEREIF	EGY	1	3
40	4	GRUNDMANN	GER	1	3
41	5	IRRA	MEX	1	4
42	7	LAMBERT	CAN	1	6
43	1	GARCIA J.	MEX	1	7
44	35	BOURDEAU	CAN	1	8

## FINAL STANDINGS

### MEN'S

1°	USA KEARNEY STEPHEN
2°	HOL VAN GRISVEN ROLAND
3°	EGY LATIF ANWAR
4°	CAN MICHAUD LUIS
5°	AUS HEDEN JOHANN
6°	ENG SPENCER CLIVE
7°	GER LAUER KARY-HENZ
8°	DEN JENSEN SVEN
9°	YUG TOMISLAV TEOFILOV
10°	ISR ZAIDEL SHMOEL
11°	FRA VETTER CHARLES
12°	MEX LARA JUAN JOSE

### WOMEN'S

1°	USA COPELAND ROSANNA
2°	DEN ELLERMANN KAREN
3°	CAN HUMBERT DENYS
4°	HOL GUDDE HENRIETTE
5°	AUS — — —
6°	MEX GALLARDO JORGE

DESIGN & ELABORATE:  
Manuel Guerrero Zainos  
(Mexico)



### WOMEN'S

1°	5	GARLICK	USA	19	9
2°	2	BRODERSEN	DEN	17	9
3°	4	FICHLBAUER	AUS	13	10
4°	1	VANLIER	HOL	11	10
5°	4	JONES	USA	8	5
6°	6	ROUSSEAU	CAN	8	9
6°	2	OBKIRCHER	AUS	8	9
6°	1	ANDERSON	DEN	8	9
9°	2	SOYKERS	HOL	7	4
10°	5	HOWALT	DEN	7	7
11°	3	MCHUGH	USA	6	8
12°	4	BERHOUT	HOL	6	10
12°	1	MARQUEZ C.	MEX	6	10
14°	5	HOLLMAN T.	HOL	5	7
15°	9	LESSARD	CAN	5	9
16°	2	RONZON	MEX	4	10
17°	4	JENSEN B.	DEN	3	5
18°	18	PARADIA	CAN	2	3
19°	3	CHISTENSEN	DEN	2	7
19°	1	HECHENLEITNER	AUS	2	7
21°	3	STROHMAYER	AUS	2	8
22°	4	CHARRON	CAN	2	9
23°	8	CASSETTE	CAN	1	3
24°	4	GARMENDIA	MEX	1	5
25°	3	MARTINEZ	MEX	1	7













BETTER DEFENSE OF THE ~  
CHAMPIONSHIP













5 SAYED AHMEL HUSSEIN EGY  
3 RENI JACKSON USA



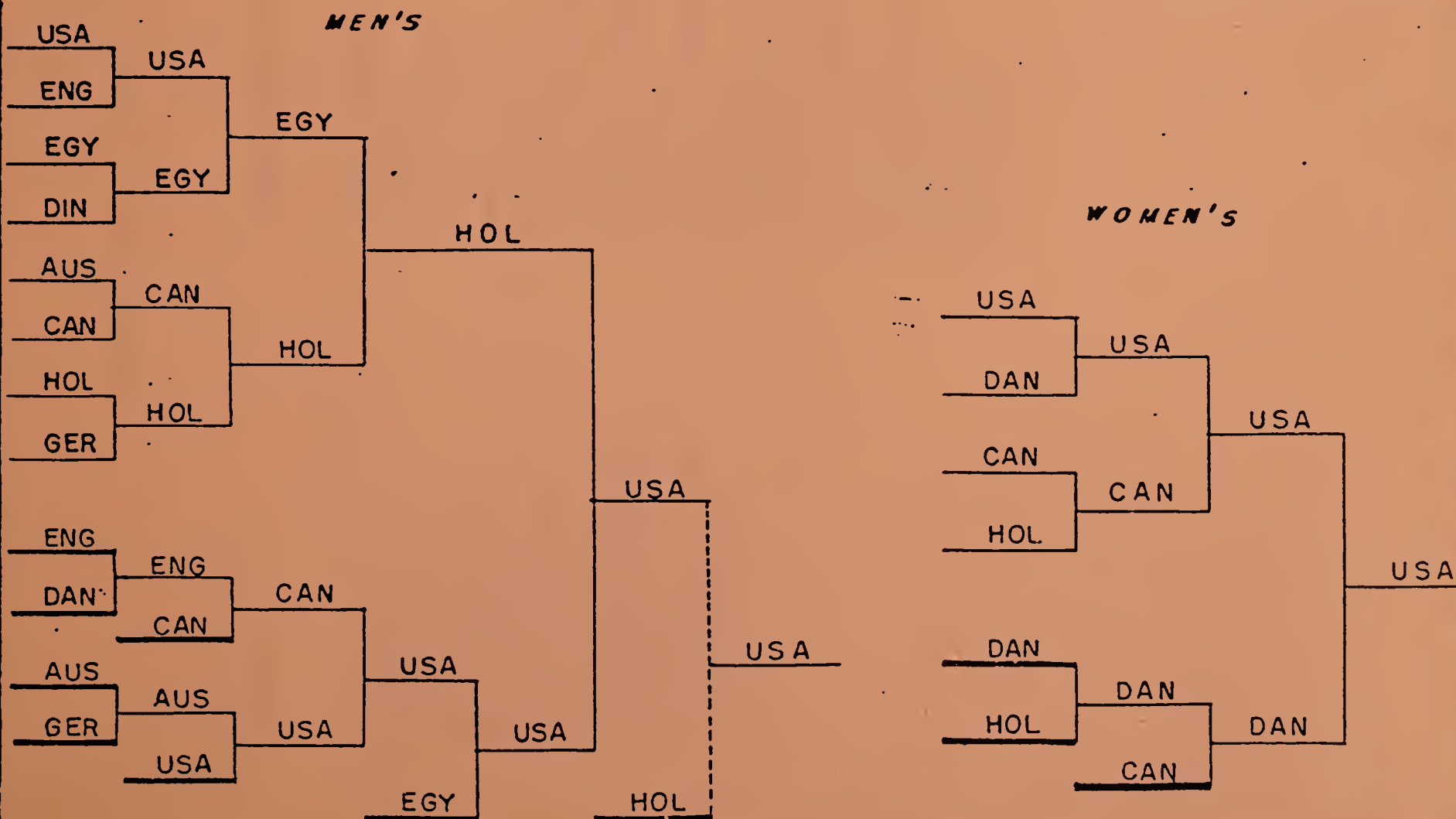


# LEARN

													GAMES				GOALS					
No	COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Played	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Against	Diff	Points	Result
1	UNITED STATES		G	G	E	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	11	10	1	0	29	3	26	21	1°
2	AUSTRIA	P		E	E	E	G	G	G	E	G	G	G	11	6	4	1	18	3	15	16	2°
3	HOLLAND	P	E		E	G	G	G	E	G	E	G	G	11	6	4	1	13	6	7	16	3°
4	EGYPT	E	E	E		E	E	G	E	G	E	G	G	11	4	7	0	12	1	11	15	4°
5	GERMANY	P	E	P	E		P	G	G	G	G	G	G	11	6	2	3	25	16	9	14	5°
6	DENMARK	P	P	P	E	G		P	G	E	G	G	G	11	5	2	4	19	13	6	12	6°
7	CANADA	P	P	P	P	P	G		G	G	P	G	G	11	5	0	6	20	17	3	10	7°
8	ENGLAND	P	P	E	E	P	P	P		G	G	E	G	11	3	3	5	19	24	-5	9	8°
9	YUGOSLAVIA	P	E	P	P	P	E	P	P		G	G	G	11	3	2	6	22	21	1	8	9°
10	ISRAEL	P	P	E	E	P	P	G	P	P		P	G	11	2	2	7	12	34	-22	6	10°
11	FRANCE	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	P	G		G	11	2	1	8	12	31	-19	5	11°
12	MEXICO	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		11	0	0	11	9	37	-28	0	12°

1	UNITED STATES		E	G	G	G	G		G	E	P	G	G	10	7	2	1	40	8	32	16	1°
2	CANADA	E		E	G	G	G	P		G	E	E	G	10	5	4	1	18	7	11	14	2°
3	HOLLAND	P	E		G	G	G	E	P		P	P	G	10	4	2	4	29	19	10	10	3°
4	DENMARK.	P	P	P		G	G	G	E	G		P	E	10	4	2	4	37	31	6	10	4°
5	AUSTRIA	P	P	P	P		G	P	E	G	G		G	10	4	1	5	25	24	1	9	5°
6	MEXICO	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	E	P		10	0	1	9	12	72	60	1	6°

DESIGN: "SEVILLA 65"







USABA VS CANADA  
GOAL BALL OFFICIALS CERTIFICATION  
DECEMBER 8-11, 1983  
COMPETITION AGAINST CANADA PLUS SELECTION OF TEAM FOR 1984 IGFD

STAFF

ROSANNA COPELAND  
Oklahoma  
TOM CULLITON  
Missouri  
JOE DOMINGUEZ  
New Mexico  
TIM GUTIERREZ  
New Mexico  
STEPHEN KEARNEY  
Oklahoma  
EUGENIA KRIEBEL  
Indianapolis

WOMEN ATHLETES

CATHY BROWN  
Montana  
NORMA BROWN  
Missouri  
BETH BISHOP  
Indiana  
KATHY DENTON  
Indiana  
ANGELA GARLICK  
Illinois  
AMBER GILMORE  
Oklahoma  
KAREN HELMACY  
New Jersey  
OLEANA KELLER  
Oklahoma  
TONIA MCHUGH  
Missouri  
JODI NEAL  
Oklahoma

MEN ATHLETES

JON CULVAHOUSE  
Indiana  
JOHN CUTLIFF  
Oklahoma  
JERRY GIBSON  
Indiana  
JIM GIBBONS  
Indiana  
RENI JACKSON  
Kentucky  
KEN JONES  
Kentucky  
RAY MARSHALL  
New Mexico  
JEFF MAY  
Indiana  
GEORGE MORRIS  
Missouri  
GARY MUDD  
Kentucky  
JIM NEPPL  
Illinois  
SAM PARKER  
Kentucky



1984 INTERNATIONAL GAMES FOR THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED  
NASSAU COUNTY, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

<u>TEAM LEADER</u>	<u>COACH</u>	<u>TEAM MEMBERS</u>	<u>ORDER OF FINISH</u>
JOE R. DOMINGUEZ Albuquerque, New Mexico Team Leader	STEPHEN KEARNEY Muskogee, Oklahoma Head Coach, Men	JOHN CUTLIFF Oklahoma WINFORD HAYNES New Mexico RENI JACKSON Kentucky GEORGE MORRIS Missouri JIM NEPPL Illinois KEVIN SZOTT New Jersey	UNITED STATES EGYPT YUGOSLAVIA ITALY AUSTRIA WEST GERMANY ISRAEL HUNGARY NETHERLANDS FINLAND CANADA DENMARK AUSTRALIA
RAY MARSHALL Albuquerque, New Mexico Assistant Team Leader			
LOU MONEYSMAKER Indianapolis, Indiana Assistant Team Leader			
	ROSANNA COPELAND Muskogee, Oklahoma Head Coach, Women	CATHY BROWN Montana NORMA BROWN Missouri ANGELA GARLICK Illinois TONIA MCHUGH Missouri JANET ROWLEY Massachusetts	UNITED STATES CANADA DENMARK WEST GERMANY NETHERLANDS ITALY





SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP FOR THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED  
PORT ELIZABETH  
MARCH 1985

<u>TEAM LEADER</u>	<u>COACH</u>	<u>TEAM MEMBERS</u>	<u>ORDER OF FINISH</u>
EUGENIA KRIEBEL Indianapolis, Indiana	JOE R. DOMINGUEZ Albuquerque, NM	RENI JACKSON Kentucky RAY MARSHALL New Mexico JERRY WINDELL Indiana	USA ORANGE FREE STATE WESTERN TRANSVAAL NORTHERN TRANSVAAL BOLAND A BOLAND B BOPHUTHATSWANA WESTERN PROVINCE SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Notes:

During the competition our record was 5-0-4 earning a total of 19 points to win the gold. An All-star team was selected to represent South Africa and awarded the springbok colors!!

A 2/3 game "test" match was played Saturday against the Springboks.

Eugenia Kriebel & Reni Jackson, representatives to the official opening of the international track facility in Soweto, South Africa.

Some track competition was held here with approximately 100 competitors from 4 disability groups. Reni came home with a gold, silver, and bronze. Eugenia was presented with the gold medal - a specially struck medal for this occasion.

Eugenia and Reni spent 8 days traveling to Port Elizabeth along the Garden Route after a few days rest in Capetown. They traveled with the CP athletes and their individual staff plus the 2 representatives of wheelchair sports from Belgium. (Ostrich farm, Crocodile farm, Kango Caves).



1985 WORLD CUP GOAL BALL CHAMPIONSHIP  
CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA

<u>TEAM LEADER</u>	<u>COACHES</u>	<u>TEAM MEMBERS</u>	<u>ORDER OF FINISH</u>
STEPHEN KEARNEY Muskogee, Oklahoma	SAM NAPIER Indianapolis, Indiana Head Coach, Men	RENI JACKSON Kentucky	DENMARK
EUGENIA S. KRIEBEL Indianapolis, Indiana Assistant Team Leader	RAY MARSHALL Albuquerque, N.M. Assistant Coach, Men	JEFFREY MAY Indiana	ISRAEL
		DON MOTT Illinois	CANADA
		GARY MUDD Kentucky	W. GERMANY
		KEVIN SZOTT New Jersey	NETHERLAND
			UNITED STATES
			AUSTRIA
			EGYPT
			BELGIUM
			ITALY
			FINLAND
	MIKE HOLLIFIELD Spartanburg, S.C. Head Coach, Women	DONNA BUDEAU South Dakota	CANADA
		ANGELA GARLICK Illinois	UNITED STATES
	SHARON GUNDERMAN Dubois, Pennsylvania Assistant Coach, Women	KAREN HELMACY New Jersey	WEST GERMANY
		MARY MULLNER MOORE Minnesota	DENMARK
			ITALY
			NETHERLAND
			FINLAND
			EGYPT

Note:

USA Women won the trophy for Best Offensive Team.





SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED  
JOHANNESBURG  
MARCH, 1986

<u>TEAM LEADER</u>	<u>COACH</u>	<u>TEAM MEMBER</u>	<u>ORDER OF FINISH</u>
EUGENIA KRIEBEL Indianapolis, Indiana	EUGENIA KRIEBEL Indianapolis, IN	MIKE CHAMPION Illinois JEFFREY MAY Indiana DON MOTT Illinois JERRY WINDELL Indiana	USA ORANGE FREE STATE WESTERN TRANSVAAL BOLAND SOUTH WEST AFRICA NORTHERN TRANSVAAL WESTERN PROVINCE A WESTERN PROVINCE B

Notes:

Traveled across the Kalihari and Namib deserts 2 1/2 days to get to Windhoek, S.W. Africa. Visited Ai-Ais (hot springs resort) Grand Canyon and Augrabie Falls.

Test match with Springbok team  
(all-star team)

USA  
Springboks

Second test match with Springbok team  
Windhoek, South West Africa/NAMIBIA

USA  
Springboks  
South West Africa

Mike Champion received a gold and bronze for the match; the gold as an official member of the USA team and the bronze as a last minute addition to the S.W.A. team; Janet Rowley of Massachusetts competed in track and field events.



1986 WORLD GOAL BALL CHAMPIONSHIP  
ROHRMOND, HOLLAND  
(3RD WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP)  
(MEN)

<u>TEAM LEADER</u>	<u>COACHES</u>	<u>TEAM MEMBERS</u>	<u>ORDER OF FINISH</u>
STEPHEN KEARNEY Muskogee, Oklahoma	TIM GUTIERREZ Albuquerque, N.M. Head Coach, Men	WINFORD HAYNES New Mexico	YUGOSLAVIA
RAY MARSHALL Albuquerque, N.M. Assistant Team Leader	DEAN JACKSON Louisville, Kentucky Assistant Coach, Men	RENI JACKSON Kentucky GEORGE MORRIS Missouri DON MOTT Illinois JIM NEPPL Illinois JERRY WINDELL Indiana	ISRAEL EGYPT UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ITALY HUNGARY AUSTRIA FINLAND BULGARIA BELGIUM CANADA POLAND THE NETHERLANDS WEST GERMANY DENMARK UNITED KINGDOM AUSTRALIA FRANCE





1986 WORLD GOAL BALL CHAMPIONSHIP  
ROHRMOND, HOLLAND  
(3RD WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP)  
(WOMEN)

TEAM LEADER

COACHES

TEAM MEMBERS

ORDER OF FINISH

MIKE HOLLIFIELD  
Spartanburg, S.C.  
Head Coach, Women

CATHY BROWN  
Montana  
DONNA BUDEAU  
South Dakota  
KATHY DENTON  
Indiana  
PATTY EGENSTEINER  
New York  
ANGELA GARLICK  
Illinois  
KAREN HELMACY  
New Jersey

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DENMARK  
THE NETHERLANDS  
FINLAND  
WEST GERMANY  
CANADA  
UNITED KINGDOM  
BELGIUM  
EGYPT

SHARON GUNDERMAN  
Dubois, Pennsylvania  
Assistant Coach, Women

Notes:

Jackson	12 goals	Budeau	25
Neapl	2	Garlick	23
Windell	2	Egensteiner	12
Morris	<u>1</u>	Denton	<u>4</u>
	17		64

Donna Budeau won cup for best offensive play.  
Womens team was presented with the President of the European  
Parliament Cup plus hair dryers.



SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP FOR THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED  
 PRETORIA  
 MARCH 1987

<u>TEAM LEADER</u>	<u>COACH</u>	<u>TEAM MEMBERS</u>	<u>ORDER OF FINISH</u>
EUGENIA KRIEBEL Indianapolis, Indiana	JOE R. DOMINGUEZ Albuquerque, N.M.	MIKE CHAMPION Illinois RENI JACKSON Kentucky JEFF MAY Indiana DON MOTT Illinois RAY MARSHALL New Mexico	USA ORANGE FREE STATE WESTERN TRANSVAAL SOUTH WEST AFRICA NORTHERN TRANSVAAL GRIQUAS WESTERN PROVINCE BOLAND

Notes:

Previous weeks competition with teams throughout South Africa  
Overall record 28-0-3

3-16 USA VS OFS  
 3-17 USA VS GRIQUAS  
 3-18 USA VS WESTERN TRANSVAAL  
 3-19 USA VS NORTHERN TRANSVAAL  
 3-21 FIRST TOURNAMENT GAME

Also in attendance - Janet Rowley - track & field events

1988 competition will be in Durban, March 5-13





1987  
CAN-AM-PACIFIC GAMES  
JULY 29 - AUGUST 2 NASSAU CO., LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK  
(MEN)

<u>TEAM LEADER</u>	<u>COACH</u>	<u>TEAM MEMBERS</u>	<u>ORDER OF FINISH</u>
STEVE KEARNEY Muskogee, OK	DEAN JACKSON Louisville, Kentucky	<u>USA-White</u> Michael Champion (6) Don Mott Anthony Nelson (9) Jim Osman Antonio Ramirez	USA-White WA-Red Canada-Composite USA-Blue Canada-Manitoba
TIM GUTIERREZ Albuquerque, NM		<u>USA-Red</u> Steven Brisco Jon Culvahouse Jeff May George Morris (6) Jim Neppl Jerry Windell	
		<u>USA-Blue</u> Danny Foppiano Winford Haynes Kerry Scott (5) Alvin Summons Gary Williams Robert Wright	



1987  
 CAN-AM-PACIFIC GAMES  
 JULY 29 - AUGUST 2 NASSAU CO., LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK  
 (WOMEN)

<u>TEAM LEADER</u>	<u>COACH</u>	<u>TEAM MEMBERS</u>	<u>ORDER OF FINISH</u>
STEVE KEARNEY Muskogee, OK	SHARON GUNDERMAN DuBois, Pennsylvania	<u>USA-Red</u> Patti Baxter (5) Donna Budeau Karen Helmacy Trina Nixon	<u>USA-Red</u> Canada-Composite Canada-Ontario USA-Blue Canada-Quebec
TIM GUTIERREZ Albuquerque, NM		<u>USA-Blue</u> Tiwanda Caldwell Patti Egensteiner Angela Garlick Maureen Ryan April Saunders	





1988 PARALYMPICS  
SEOUL, KOREA  
OCTOBER, 15 - 24, 1988

TEAM LEADERS

LOU MONEYSMAKER  
Indianapolis, Indiana

JOE DOMINGUEZ  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

TIM GUTIERREZ  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

STEVE KEARNEY  
Muskogee, Oklahoma

EUGENIA KRIEBEL  
Indianapolis, Indiana

RAY MARSHALL  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

GOAL BALL COACHES

MIKE HOLLIFIELD  
Spartanburg, South Carolina  
Men's Coach

SHARON GUNDERMAN  
DuBois, Pennsylvania  
Women's Coach

TOM CULLITON  
Assistant  
St. Louis, Missouri

BEST OF LUCK TO OUR USA MEN AND WOMEN!  
GO FOR THE GOLD!



## APPENDIX I





IBSA EUROPEAN GOAL BALL CHAMPIONSHIPS 1985  
October 1-7, OLSZTYN, POLAND

IBSA EUROPEAN GOAL BALL CHAMPIONSHIPS 1987

Final standings

MEN

YUGOSLAVIA  
GERMANY  
HUNGARY  
DENMARK  
FINLAND  
ITALY  
NETHERLANDS  
BELGIUM  
AUSTRIA  
GREAT BRITAIN  
BULGARIA  
POLAND  
FRANCE

WOMEN

GERMANY  
DENMARK  
FINLAND  
NETHERLANDS  
POLAND  
BULGARIA







